

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

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LABOR REPUDIATES WILLIAM Z. FOSTER AND IGNORES TRIAL

His Connection With Communists
Acts as Eye-Opener to Many
Who Were Once Followers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 15—Organized labor in Chicago and Illinois, base of W. Z. Foster's operations, is taking no interest in his trial in connection with the secret communist convention at St. Joseph, Mich., inquiry develops. In fact, it is a matter of comment among labor leaders that this trial is attracting less attention in labor circles hereabouts than any case of its kind in years. In tune with the American Federation of Labor no effort is made to consider the trial an attack on organized labor.

Foster's penetration into the A. F. of L. has gone farther than is generally realized, it is said, as no less than 15 or 16 state federations of labor have endorsed his amalgamation resolution. Though somewhat veiled, his program aims at industrial unionism rather than craft unionism, is essentially revolutionary in character, and seeks the ultimate overthrow of the American Federation of Labor for its success, it is said. Many union men have been taken in by the name of Foster's organization, the "Trade Union Educational League"; it is said among Labor men here, but the exposure of his connection with the Communists has been something of an eye-opener, it is explained.

Feeling Toward Foster

A good deal of resentment has developed among labor men since the steel strike and the subsequent unmasking of Foster's hidden proclivities. As one labor chief said here, yesterday:

Labor did not dream that Foster actually stood so apart from the philosophy of the American Labor movement. However, in questioning prospective jurors at the trial, Frank P. Walsh, Foster's chief counsel, has been following line indicating he might try to capitalize Foster's leadership of the steel strike.

Neither is the Socialist Party, with national headquarters in Foster's home city, any more concerned, so far as regards the Communist Party. It does, however, have an interest in the repeal of the Anti-Syndical Law, under which Foster is being tried in Michigan, and in every other state where such a law has been written.

"We have no sympathy with the methods and tactics of the Communist Party," said Otto Branstetter, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "But we are open to the possibility of an expression of opinion whether we disagree with the opinion or not, so long as no overt act is committed. From that standpoint we are interested in the trial, but not so far as concerns the organization."

Believes in Democracy

Besides splitting with the Communists—who weakened the Socialist Party when for the most part they went out from it—on the principle of ultimate violence in the class war, around which the trial apparently revolves, the Socialists disavow the Communistic tenet of minority leadership in the predicted day of the workers' triumph over Capitalism, it is pointed out.

Mr. Branstetter, who holds a parallel position in the Socialist movement to the Communist chief, said: "We are opposed to the dictatorship of a few in the name of the working class. We believe in democracy."

This difference of theory is the more interesting in the light of the effort defense counsel has been making this week to indicate to prospective jurors that Russian Communism is the lineal descendant and by inference the sole descendant of Marxian Socialism.

The Farmer Labor party, also with national headquarters here has been somewhat disturbed lately because of the personal connection of some of its prominent members with Foster, which has given rise to some thought that the Farmer Labor party was closer to the Communists than various of its officials would have it regarded.

TORIES ASSAILED BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE

LONDON, March 15—Great Britain is playing too small a part in European affairs today, according to the former premier, Mr. Lloyd George, who was the guest of the National Liberal members of Parliament at luncheon yesterday in the House of Commons. It was not pleasant to see things being disposed of without Great Britain being consulted, he said.

Of the Bonar Law Government, Mr. Lloyd George remarked: "There never has been a government within recent experience that so rapidly and in so short a time lost its prestige. With reference to the Labor Party, Mr. Lloyd George said: "If asked would I treat Labor as an enemy, I would say, 'certainly not. Not Labor.' The revolutionary elements in the Labor Party? 'Decidedly yes.'"

ELECTION RETURNS ISSUED IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, March 15 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Official figures of the results of the primary elections in Palestine show 93 Jews, 128 Moslems, 22 Christians and 8 of other sects were chosen to the electoral college. Of this total of 249, the non-Jewish groups will have a margin of 63.

Owing to the Arab boycott of the elections there are still vacancies in the electoral college.

Britain Pays First Installment on Debt

By The Associated Press
Washington, March 15

THE first payment by the British Government under the recently negotiated debt refunding agreement was made today at the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Although the formal agreement has not yet actually been signed, the London Government made known its desire to make at once the \$4,128,000 payment necessary to reduce the debt to an even \$4,000,000,000, the figure upon which the 62-year funding plan was calculated.

NEW FUEL HINTED AS RESULT OF TEST

Coal Distillation Method Will Solve World Problem Natural Scientists Say

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 15 (Special)—In a cornfield in the western section of this city is a little, odd looking structure. It is an arrangement of especially constructed fire brick, conveyors, C-2 apparatus, pyrometers, condensers, and other mechanism associated with the distillation of coal, and has been under construction for several months. It is an experimental "oven" to give what is reported to be the newest attempt at low temperature distillation of coal.

While much secrecy surrounds the progress being made, it became known this week that within 10 days the final test by the new method will be made. A half dozen or more persons, said to be leading by-product and gas experts, have been visiting the plant recently. It is also said that the experiments are being watched closely by natural scientists and others who believe that low temperature distillation of coal alone can solve the world's fuel problem.

These experiments have reached an advanced stage just when the Nation is being "warmed" against dollar gasoline. Under the low temperature process it is hoped to obtain 10 gallons of high power "gasoline" from a ton of ordinary high volatile coal, in addition to other products. So assured of the success of the process is one of the leading industrial interests of the United States, that it has made plans for the erection of two plants to cost close to \$6,000,000, it is reported here.

Mr. Pirson, a Belgian, who is inventor of the process, explained to The Christian Science Monitor representative that no announcement of the experiments would be made for publication until the final tests were completed in the next 10 days or two weeks. These tests, he said, would be made in the presence of a group of the leading by-product coal authorities of the United States, who have requested to be notified when the "run" is made.

One result of the new process, it is said, will be the placing on the market of a new fuel for domestic household use, having all the qualities of anathracite with additional heat values and considerably lower cost to the consumer.

CHARGES AGAINST NATIONALISTS

PARIS, March 15 (By The Associated Press)—German Nationalists, wearing French uniforms and posing as French soldiers, are detected in French official circles. The Ruhr has been a center of anti-German activities. The French authorities are investigating thoroughly the extent of this and new features of the opposition to the Franco-Belgian régime in the Ruhr.

FOR OR AGAINST CONSTITUTION? IS MR. HAYNES' DRY CHALLENGE

Prohibition Chief, in Detroit Addresses, Stresses Citizens' Patriotic Responsibility—Wet Traffic Overestimated

DETROIT, Mich., March 15 (Special)—"Admittedly the liquor situation in America is bad," said Roy A. Haynes, United States prohibition commissioner, in an interview yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He added:

The city is one of the wettest in the country, but at the same time it is not as wet as it was a year ago. The situation is improving here, and will get still better. So far no smuggling has been stopped. So far as I am concerned, it exists, but I do not deny that any such quantity is coming across the Detroit river as is claimed by the enemies of prohibition. In comparison to what they say is smuggled into Detroit, the actual quantity is infinitesimal.

There are three major reasons, according to Commissioner Haynes, why the liquor situation in Detroit is worse than in many other cities:

1. The location on the Canadian border.

2. The great percentage of alien population.

3. The city's mushroom industrial growth.

"People must remember," the commissioner said, "that smuggling at Canadian and American border points is no new thing, nor is liquor the only contraband." He continued:

Narcotics are smuggled in, so are Chinese and so are various kinds of merchandise. This has been going on for years. We have obtained the cooperation of the Canadian police in the fight against the traffic in intoxicating liquors. These citizens, it seems to me, have not realized that only one question is involved in prohibition law enforcement: Are you for or against the Constitution of the United States?



From photograph © Keystone View Co., New York

Identified With Many Public Movements the Countess Has Now Throw Open Her Fine Residence, Easton Lodge, to Labor Conferences and Arrangements Are to Be Discussed With a Committee Consisting of Ramsay Macdonald, Arthur Henderson, Sydney Webb and John R. Clynes.

SCOTS TO IGNORE ROYAL FUNCTIONS

Labor Members Declare They Will Not Accept Invitations to Attend

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—(By The Associated Press)—Scots of the Labor Party in the House of Commons have sternly renounced participation in any royal functions. Most of them signed a declaration that they would accept no invitations to such affairs "when there is so much unemployment" in their constituencies.

Only about a half dozen of the Scottish Laborites withheld their signatures. The Times says. The English members of the party were not asked to sign, but it is understood that they are about equally divided on the question.

The Times adds that when the subject was first discussed by the party a short time ago it was decided by a vote of 38 to 37 that the liberty of individual members should not be restricted, but that the party itself would not accept such invitations. The newspaper says the matter has been reconsidered since but that the party's policy has not been announced.

The press today reiterates the recent statement that J. Ramsay Macdonald, John Robert Clynes, Philip Snowden and James Henry Thomas are to dine with the King and Queen in Buckingham Palace tonight.

MR. MELLON LAUDS FARM CREDIT PLAN

Rural Plenty With Accompanying Business Revival Forecast —Banks to Flourish

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Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, was represented today as having the view that private bankers need entertain no apprehension that the Federal Government is going to cause them a loss of business. Instead of losing business to the Government, it was his view, they would gain greater business through the prosperity fostered by the governmental agencies.

The machinery for advancing credit for the farm organizations through intermediate banks in the Federal Farm Land Banks has not been perfected, but within a short time this agency will be "open for business." How much the farmers will draw upon the Government for loans during the present era of rising prices is a matter of conjecture, but Treasury officials do not anticipate great difficulty.

Private banks will continue to cater to the needs of farmers, but Mr. Mellon was quoted as saying that "tight-wad bankers" would have to "loosen up" to the farmers or they would turn to the federal agencies for loans. The federal agency will have an eye on the security offered, as well as the private banker, but the impression given callers by Secretary Mellon was that "cautious liberality" would be the rule, with the Government remembering that farming is a basic industry and that prosperity of the farmers means general prosperity.

It was recalled that during the depression of farm prices in 1920-21, many farmers had over-extended themselves in obtaining loans and that many banks also thought that the high prices were to be permanent and over-extended themselves in granting credits. In such a situation as this the elaborate machinery being set up by the Government would relieve the situation, according to Mr. Mellon.

The spokesman for the Treasury Department gave the view that nothing could be done by this Government to stimulate exports of farm products that cannot be done by private concerns. Granting credit indiscriminately to European firms in order to ship grain to them might prove disappointing. It was believed that grain exporting companies were doing all they could to obtain foreign trade, but that the demand and wherewithal to pay must develop abroad. Treasury officials said that there had been no appreciable number of requests from grain exporting companies for credit to finance exports.

HEAVY "NO" VOTE SHOWN

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 15—

Residents from 14 towns in New Hampshire—27 towns and wards—

give the vote on the proposal of

amending the state Constitution as:

Yes, 18,706; no, 33,914.

BELGIUM INSISTS ON BRITAIN JOINING RUHR CONFERENCE

M. Poincaré Does Not Favor English Exclusion From Negotiations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 15—I learn the Belgian Government insisted strongly on England being represented, even in any preliminary negotiations concerning a final settlement with Germany. As a matter of fact, Raymond Poincaré personally is extremely desirous of remaining on the friendliest possible terms with England, and it is known that he put a stop to the recent campaign for a continental bolt by intervening in certain newspapers circles.

It has never been his idea to exclude England, but it was the idea of such Nationalists as Pertinax, who argued that if England was not kept out, then France would lose the fruits of its independent action. What M. Poincaré has said is that British intervention would not be admitted while Germany resists, but when Germany surrenders it is obvious that it would be madness to endeavor to repulse England.

This point becomes important because there is a genuine belief that negotiations will be begun shortly after Easter.

Germany Testing Nations

Certainly the evidence indicates that Germany is testing the ground in Switzerland, central Europe, Holland and other countries. It wishes to ascertain how much sympathy it commands. America may be assured that France would not reject overtures provided they came directly from Germany.

Extremists who are asking for impossible conditions before the resumption of negotiations, such as the complete normal working on the Ruhr, may be regarded as extremists, and the Quai d'Orsay is becoming anxious to encourage, not discourage, any rapprochement.

The problem is obviously to reconcile France's need for a clear-cut victory with Germany's resolve to maintain some prestige, even in submitting. In the meanwhile, without raising fresh troops, about 20,000 more men are being drafted into the Ruhr, 5,000 coming from Belgium. This brings the forces up to 90,000, and with railwaymen who are mobilized for special purposes, there is altogether an army of over 100,000 in the Ruhr.

Curious Note in Paris Press

There is a question, too, of sending in large labor squads to work the mines and load trucks. These laborers may come from various countries who are not directly interested in the struggle. While these measures are being taken, curious notes are being printed in the French papers, declaring that the French Government is troubled about the monstrous violations by Germany of the Versailles Treaty in respect of military obligations, and especially the opposition to the Allied Commission of Control, presided over by General Nollet.

Recently the mot d'ordre has been to deny that France is thinking about security, and indignation has been expressed in some newspapers at the suggestion that security is one of the French objects. They blindly assume that this was a German invention, forgetting that they had insisted on it at length. Now the wheel has turned

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

COLUMBUS BANKS MERGE

COLUMBUS, O., March 15—The largest bank consolidation in the history of Columbus became a certainty today as the two largest were completed for the purchase by the Huntington National Bank of the Hayden-Clinton National Bank. With present resources around \$19,000,000, the Huntington bank adds nearly \$11,000,000 by the merger.

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China to Fight to Stay in Kuan-tung.....

British Concessions to French.....

Army Control of Schools Denounced.....

Oil Companies

Greek Government will accede to this request, thus manifesting good faith in the cause for peace.

Turks' Proposals Reach Paris

PARIS, March 15.—The problem of a peace settlement in the Near East was put more definitely before the Allies today with the arrival from Constantinople of Neville Henderson, acting British High Commissioner at the Turkish city, who brought the official text of the Angora Government's counter-proposals to the peace agreement submitted at Lausanne.

The American Embassy has been informed that Rear Admiral Bristol has sent forward America's copy by way of Paris. It was probably brought by Mr. Henderson, who proceeded immediately to London with the British text.

British and French officials are scheduled to confer this evening at the Foreign Office in London on the Near East situation.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Public hearing on bill providing for construction of new bridges over the Charles River between Boston, Cambridge and Watertown, Auditorium State House, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Address by Mayor Bowles, 8.

Boston Auto Show: Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. until 10:30; p. m. until 8:30.

Boston Public Library: Address by Alvin S. Kinsey, Stevens Institute of Technology (illustrated with motion pictures), Pier 118, 8.

Boston Art Club: Address by Glenn Frost, editor, Century Magazine, "Does the Mind of America Need a Nurse Maid?" 8:30.

Mountain Mountain Club: Talk on "Protection of Our National Birds," by Miss Gertrude E. Goldsmith, Twentieth Century Club, 7:30, Sunday.

Woman's Council, Boston University School of Religious Education: Dinner, addresses by Dean M. M. Hartman, Miss G. S. Hawley, and Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, People's Temple, 6:30.

Field and Forest Club: Leave South Station, 7:10 for the Woods.

Scholarship Club, Northeastern University School of Engineering: Address by Dr. Teyih Hsieh, manager Chinese Trade Bureau, 10 a. m., 11th Street and Opportunities for the Engineer in the Orient, Boston Y. M. C. A., 5:30.

Boylston School Association: Meeting, 2:30.

Boston Art Club: Illustrated lecture, "Jeweled Windows," by Charles J. Connick, 8.

Theaters

Arlington—"Her Temporary Husband," 8:15.

Colonial—Ed Wynn, 8.

Conte—"Reprobate," 8:15.

Hollies—"Lightning," 8.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Majestic—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Philharmonic—"The Fool," 8:15.

Selwyn—"Spit Corner," 8:15.

St. James—"Shubert," 8:15.

Tremont—"Otis Shadley," 8:15.

Wilbur—"It is the Law," 8:20.

Musicals

Jordan Hall—Two-violin recital by Paul White and Josy Kryl, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston: A. J. "A" Campaign Luncheon, "reports from teams in finance drive, Twentieth Century Club, 12:30.

Opening lecture in course "Problems of the Future" by Prof. R. E. R. under joint auspices Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association and Boston University School of Education, 555 Boylston Street, 7:30.

Boston City Club: Luncheon in honor of Capt. W. A. L. Gandy, 12:30.

Boston Section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers: Inspection trip through Watertown Arsenal, 2:30; supper at the Hotel Parker by Brig.-Gen. W. S. Petrie, "Industrial War Plans of the Ordnance Department."

Massachusetts Colonial Association: Meeting, 555 Boylston Street, 2:30.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WGI (Medford, Hillside)—6:15; condition 9:30, talk on shoes, Edward M. Wilson.

WNAC (Boston)—7:10, concert by Mandarin Club, Boston University College of Secretaries.

WGY (Schenectady)—7:45, produce and stock market reports, 7:45, radio drama, "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," 8:15.

WEA (Boston)—7:45, concert by Helen L. Sibley, soprano, 7:45, "Scouting With the Covered Wagon," by Jess Lasky, 7:55, concert by W. B. Brown Ukulele Quintet.

WJZ (Newark)—8:30, "Doga," by Frank Dole, 8:45, recital by Muriel H. Wilson, soprano, 9:15, "Sports," 9:35, Arlington and 11th Street, 9:45.

NAA (Virginia)—6:45, "The People's High Schools of Denmark," by United States Bureau of Education.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably snow late tonight; Friday, snow on plain; rising temperature; moderate, variable, becoming easterly and increasing Friday.

Southern New England: Unsettled tonight and Friday; probably snow, changing to rain, increasing temperature; increasing east and southeast winds.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow late tonight or Friday; rising temperature; increasing east and southeast winds.

Weather Outlook

The southwestern disturbances will move northeastward during the next two days and will be attended by general precipitation over the states east of the Mississippi River. The weather will remain generally fair in New England and the south Atlantic states until Thursday night. The temperature will be moderate in the middle and north Atlantic states.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 7th meridian)

Albany 22 Kansas City 42

Atlantic City 30 Memphis 56

Baltimore 30 Montreal 12

Buffalo 24 Newark 26

Chicago 32 New Orleans 64

Calgary 2 New York 24

Charlottetown 10 Philadelphia 20

Denver 14 Pittsburgh 14

Des Moines 34 Portland, Me. 14

Eastport 14 Portland, Ore. 34

Edmonton 14 San Francisco 14

Hatfield 52 St. Louis 44

Helena 26 St. Paul 40

Jacksonville 65 Washington 32

D. A. R. REGENT NAMED

PROvidence, R. I., March 15—Mrs. George H. Power, of Pawtucket, was elected state agent of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution at the annual conference here today.

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BRITISH OFFICIALS MAKE CONCESSIONS

Retention of English Troops
Pleases Germans—Territory
Handed Over

Special from Monitor Bureau

COLOGNE, Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—The British are to remain in Cologne, and the German citizens of the cathedral city of the Rhine rejoiced.

It was not without some difficulty with their French allies that the British managed to secure an arrangement which will, it is hoped, satisfy the French, who control the Rhineland Commission, have to put obstacles in his way.

substitute for ordinary commercial dealings.

The American business men in Cologne are just as worried and indignant as the British merchants here. One of these has come from New York to try to get a consignment of rolled iron out of the occupied area; and after great difficulties in placing it on the railways the problem is still how to bring it away. Before he can do so, he says he must pay the Rhineland Commission another 10 per cent ad valorem tax, in addition to the 11 per cent already paid to the Germans. There is no immediate prospect of a further rejoinder.

It is generally considered that the

Peking, March 15 (By the Associated Press)—Tokyo's rejection of China's effort to abrogate the 21 demands treaty of 1915 in order to reclaim Dairen and Port Arthur from Japan has caused no surprise in political circles here, where the nature of Japan's reply was anticipated. There is no immediate prospect of a further rejoinder.

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DR. PRIBRAM TRACES BISMARCK POLICIES IN LOWELL LECTURE

Head of Modern History at University of Vienna Completes First Half of His Series

This afternoon's Lowell Institute Lecture on "The Triple and Dual Alliance" will complete the first half of the series of lectures by Dr. Alfred Francis Pribram, head of the department of Modern History at the University of Vienna. Dr. Pribram, in addition to his lectures at the Lowell Institute has been giving a series of addresses at Yale University, has traced the problems and international complications arising out of the affairs of European statesmen to maintain—adjusted always to their own advantage—the balance of power, up to the year 1894. Particularly has he been concerned with outlining the policies of Bismarck which—through a considerable period of development—shifted the powers of Europe into the opposing alignments, the rivalries of which brought on the World War in 1914.

Napoleon III, Bismarck and Cavour are regarded by Dr. Pribram as the great directing statesmen of the nineteenth century—so far as European politics are concerned. It is significant that these three men had, in common, a firm belief in nationality and, therefore, were unalterably opposed to a state such as Austria, which was composed of a variety of nationalities. The pursuit of power—which characterized Prussian diplomacy prior to 1870—brought on the Franco-Prussian war and sowed the seeds of a future conflict.

Foreign Office Secrets
Following a general introduction, Professor Pribram at some length discussed the one-time secrets of the German and Austrian foreign offices and revealed the great battle which Bismarck waged with Kaiser William I to divert his diplomatic affections from Russia to Austria. The Kaiser was determined that the future of Germany involved an alliance with Russia, while his Chancellor was equally convinced that union with Austria, alone, could provide that future. In the end, after a bitter and

Not to Be Defeated

But Bismarck was not to be defeated. By laying siege to the determination of both of these rulers and battering away at them with Bismarck's persistence both eventually capitulated. Thus, wrote Bismarck, "The danger threatening Germany in a Franco-Russian coalition is completely removed, and therefore peaceful relations between ourselves and France are practically assured."

In the remaining four lectures Professor Pribram will bring the subject matter under consideration up to and including the European system of alliances during the World War. His subjects will be as follows: Tuesday, March 20, 1894-1902, England and the Triple Alliance; Thursday, March 22, 1902-08, The Development of the Triple Entente; Tuesday, March 27, 1908-14, The Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance; Thursday, March 29, 1914-18, The European System of Alliances During the World War. Conclusion.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, March 15.
BENITO MUSSOLINI, the Italian Premier, who accepted the offer to become honorary president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance Congress, which will be inaugurated in Rome on May 12, is expected to make the opening speech, in which he will define his views. It is stated that Signor Mussolini is favorable to the gradual introduction of woman suffrage in Italy and will soon present in Parliament a bill, by which the vote would be conferred on women who have reached the age of 25 and attained a certain standard of education.

The dilemma put by Signor Mussolini to his followers was either to belong either to Freemasonry or to the Fascist Party has given rise to a heated controversy between the two Masonic lodges of Italy as to the extent of the Fascist leader's blunt orders. It is no secret that until the rise of Fascism to power, Freemasonry played a very important part in Italian politics, and its influence in all state departments was felt very strongly. In the early months of 1915 Freemasonry split into two camps, one strongly in favor of intervention and the other strongly in favor of neutrality. The division was maintained throughout the war, but after the armistice an attempt was made to join forces, and both groups, in the belief that the government of the country would fall into the hands of the Socialists, devised a rapprochement with that party, which was, however, unsuccessful. With the triumph of the Fascists, Italian Freemasonry made another volte-face, but its mis-calculations had been too deep to enable it to save itself from suspicion of its good faith. With its decision the actual government has acquired a great liberty of action not enjoyed by former governments.

The rush of foreigners to Rome has been so great in the last few weeks that newcomers, who had not previously reserved accommodation, had great difficulty to find rooms for their sojourn. Many more, especially Americans, are expected shortly to arrive. Rome will be particularly attractive this spring. Besides the second annual congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which will be inaugurated on March 18, and which will be attended by 250 leading business men and financiers from the United States, there will also be an interesting agricultural show at the Villa Borghese, the visit of King George and Queen Mary of England to the Italian Court, and the marriage of the King's eldest daughter, Princess Yolanda, to Capt. Calvi di Bergolo.

Representatives of the Austrian successor states have been summoned to Rome to attend a conference which is to settle the problems relating to the Sudbahn railway. This important railway line which formerly belonged to the Austrian Empire, and came under the International Berne Convention, is today divided among all the successor states through whose territories it passes. The treaty of St. Germain had laid down that the final settlement of this important railway should be intrusted to a future conference which was to decide the share of each state with regard to both the

rights and obligations coming from the administration of this railway.

A member of the Roman aristocracy, Count Giuseppe Primoli, whose mother belonged to the Bonaparte family, has bequeathed his stately palace in Rome to the French Government, to be converted into an academy where four French students would be given an opportunity of studying Italian art, history and literature. The rich library of Count Primoli, with its archives which form one of the most important and interesting private collections in Rome, will be freely opened to both French and Italian students and art amateurs. His collections of pictures and family records will form a museum accessible to the public. Count Primoli has likewise left a legacy of 1,000,000 lire to the Accademia del Lincei, the famous Italian literary and historic club, for the maintenance at Paris of four Italian students to enable them to study French art, history, and natural science. In this way Count Primoli has succeeded in bringing into closer union the intellectual interests of the two nations.

Gen. Armando Diaz, the Minister of War, recently presented the Italian war medal to the foreign military attachés who had been on the Italian front and followed military operations during the past year. Among those on whom the highest military order was bestowed was Colonel Donnelly, military attaché of the United States, together with Majors Bager and Channy. General Diaz in personally handing the medals to the allied representatives explained the great significance of their solidarity and comradeship in arms, and expressed the hope that the union among the allied powers would be long lasting in the same way as the Cuirassiers do to the King.

CHANGE ANNOUNCED IN ADMINISTRATION OF INSTRUCTION AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15.—With the opening of the new academic year, in the fall of 1923, instruction in Yale College, Sheffield Scientific School and the freshman class will be under the administration of the newly constituted undergraduate faculty of arts and sciences, it was announced today.

The courses of study and the timetables of the undergraduate schools will have undergone radical revision with a view of making easier the interchange of students between Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School, as well as of giving a wider range of electives to the individual student.

It is explained that through the changes made Yale will offer a greater freedom in the way of elective courses than any other technical school. It will be necessary for the student to Sheffield to devote more hours to classroom and laboratory work if he decides to specialize in such studies as literature, history or the social sciences. These hours, however, are balanced by the greater amount of work which the student in the latter must spend in outside study.

PICTURE HOUSES OPPOSE TAX
HARTFORD, Conn., March 15 (Special)—The motion picture theater owners and operators have a bill before the Connecticut Legislature designed to repeal the state tax of 5 mills on tickets of admission. They assert that the tax is having the effect of stifling the industry in the State by reducing the patronage and thus driving many theaters, especially those in the smaller towns, out of business.

Very few know that the Hereditary Prince, Prince Umberto, has a particular liking for painting. When yet a child he learned to draw in his leisure hours; later his mother, Queen

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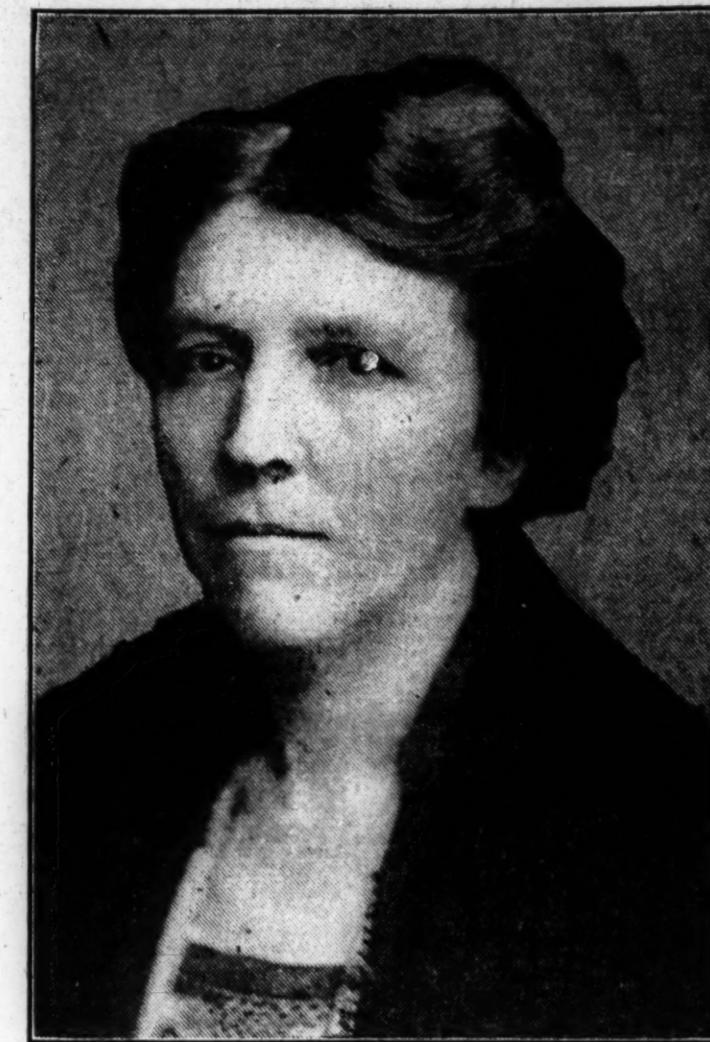
Helena, who is proficient in painting, encouraged him to study painting and his work is considered to have more merit than that of an ordinary amateur. But he is at his best as an art critic. The oldest and most renowned art academy in Italy, the Academy of San Luca, has therefore appointed him honorary member. It is not an honor given out of vanity, but in recognition of his love and interest for art.

It is so rare to assist at a performance in English in Rome that the announcement of a special performance of Shakespeare's "Tempest" was sufficient to attract hundreds of British

RADCLIFFE CHOICE MEETS APPROVAL

Dean Comstock of Smith Well Equipped for Presidency

Satisfaction with the election of Miss Ada Louise Comstock, present dean of Smith College, as president of Radcliffe College of Harvard University, is expressed generally by the faculty and friends of that institution. The decision was reached last evening by the Radcliffe Associates. Miss Comstock has accepted the position and will begin her official duties at



Photograph © Eric Stahlberg

Miss Ada Louise Comstock
Dean of Smith College, Elected President of Radcliffe

and American residents to the Marionette Theater. The attempt resulted in a huge success, for the hall was literally thronged and the play was performed to perfection. The musical interludes were by Christopher Gluck and by the English composer, Henry Purcell. The scenery and costumes were rich and greatly admired. Students at the British school and girls of the American Express Company supplied the voices of the marionettes.

A striking feature of the new Militia for National Safety is the formation of a special body of picked men who are known as "Mussolini's Musketeers." Undoubtedly they get their title after Dumas' famous three. This small company consists of 38 Fascists who are at the service of Signor Mussolini. To be admitted into the company they have to live in Rome, to be cultured, and of good family. They are subject to a special discipline and act as personal guard of Signor Mussolini exactly in the same way as the Cuirassiers do to the King.

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of English, following a year of study at the Sorbonne.

Miss Comstock is credited with having done splendid pioneer work in bringing to the fore the importance of college education for women and has shown much ability in organizing and advancing the educational interests of women. The honorary degree of Litt. D. was conferred on her by Mt. Holyoke College within the year. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on her by the University of Michigan in 1921.

The committee upon which devolved the duty of electing the new president is composed of Mrs. S. Burt Wolbach, Mrs. Henry Parkman, Miss Sarah M. Dean, John F. Moors of the Harvard Fellows and Prof. George H. Chase of Harvard and Radcliffe.

President Neilson

Praises Dean Comstock

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 15—In announcing the resignation of Dean Comstock to the student body at chapel this morning President William Allen Neilson said:

There has fallen upon this college the heaviest blow that any of us could have expected. We are deeply grieved for the persons who have made the college in my time what it is. Dean Comstock becomes president of Radcliffe and Dr. Florence Gilman retires. Since I have known Smith College the heart of it has been the dean and what it will be without her is impossible to say. The doctor has borne a tremendous burden of teaching, of administration and of practical work and her loss is an equal loss with that of the dean.

The chapel Scripture reading from Proverbs xxxi was a tribute to Miss Comstock's service to her college. "Many daughters have done worthily, but thou excellest them all."

POLITICS SCHOOL PROGRAM READY

Smith Event to Have Presidents of Three Colleges

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 15—Presidents of three colleges, and members of the teaching staffs of four, will take part in the School of Politics and Government, which will be held at Smith College, April 23 and 24 by the American Citizenship Committee of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

The program will open on Monday morning with an address by William A. Neilson, president of Smith College, on the subject, "Democracy as Means to an End." Alexander Meiklejohn, president of Amherst, will speak Tuesday afternoon, on "The Nation's Stake in Education." Tuesday evening, Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke, will preside and speak briefly on "International Problems," then introducing Dr. Frances Davenport, who will talk on "International Relations." Prof. Laurence H. Parker of the faculty of the Amherst Agricultural College, will give the lecture, "The Way Political Parties Function."

The general theme of the two-day program is "The Problem of Personnel in Democratic Government." Grouped under four major heads, "Purpose of Government," "Machinery of Government," "Machinery for Choosing Personnel," and "Present Day Problems," the following men and women, in addition to those already named, will speak: From the faculty of Smith, Prof. Everett O. Kimball, Prof. Edward J. Woodhouse, Prof. Frank H. Hankins, Prof. Esther Lowenthal, Prof. Alice Holden; from Amherst, Prof. Raymond G. Gettell; from Mt. Holyoke, Prof. Ellen D. Ellis, Prof. Amy Hewes and Dr. Frances Davenport.

Miss Comstock became widely known in academic work in 1909 as the first dean of women at the University of Minnesota. Since 1921 she has been president of the American Association of University Women. A native of Moorhead, Minn., she studied for two years at the state university, then transferred to Smith College, where she graduated in the class of 1897. She then took the normal college course at the Moorhead Normal School. In 1899 she received a master's degree from Columbia University. She then returned to the University of Minnesota, and in 1909 became a professor

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ALLEGED OPPOSITION OF WOMEN TO PROHIBITION CALLED ABSURD

President of Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Points to the Action of Millions of the Sex

Characterizing as absurd and misrepresentative of the stand of the women of the United States on prohibition, Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, denied today the allegations of Miss Alice Carpenter for the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Inc., that women in general are opposed to prohibition.

In denial of Miss Carpenter's statement Mrs. Ropes points to the 2,500,000 membership of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union; to the recent endorsement of prohibition by the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, and similar action taken by the Massachusetts State Federation some time ago. At its recent annual convention the New York State League of Women Voters went on record as strongly opposed to the repeal of the State Prohibition Act. The National Women's Union League has endorsed the enforcement of prohibition.

To Miss Carpenter's assertion that women are greater sufferers because of prohibition, Mrs. Ropes replied by quoting Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor who says: "I would say that from general observation I believe prohibition has been of benefit to the country. Among the families of the working people a better standard of living and the children are better fed and better clothed. That statement can be substantiated by figures which show that every place where prohibition is in force more goods are being sold than at the time of prohibition."

From all over the United States similar reports are received, Mrs. Ropes says. A survey of 15 of the largest cities of the country made by the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, in co-operation with the Boston Welfare Society, the number of families needing help because of drunkenness of husband or father was reduced in the years 1917-21 from 100 to 64 per cent. Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is quoted as declaring himself bitterly opposed to the manufacture and sale of liquor, and adding in reference to the effect of prohibition: "I find a decided improvement in the home life of the workers, due to the fact that the women and children have more food, more clothing, and better care in every way. I think I can truthfully say that drunkenness has decreased at least 75 per cent among the workers."

A national survey of the universities and colleges of the United States on the question: "What do the faculty and students of your institution and your acquaintance think of prohibition in theory and in fact?" Replies were received from 158 institutions in 40 states as follows: favorable 106, representing 142,000 students; non-committal or indefinite 10, representing 22,000 students; unfavorable 8, representing 16,000 students; favorable to the theory but unfavorable to present laws 4, representing 2000 students.

Women Asked to Form Anti-Dry Organization

The first step toward organizing a committee of women, auxiliary to the Massachusetts Committee Against the Prohibition Amendment, was taken today, when women, chosen by Miss Alice Carpenter, were invited to a luncheon given by Harris Livermore, chairman of the executive committee of the men's groups, and Julian Codman, treasurer of the committee.

The organization is being effected exactly as the one was in New York, not as a voluntary act on the part of the local women themselves, but in response to the behest of Miss Carpenter, the national organizer. As in New York, an important object of the women's group will be the raising of money.

Purely feminine ways will be resorted to for the money raising," according to Mr. Codman, who in his position as treasurer is concerned with securing funds for the propaganda work.

Mr. Livermore's outline of the duties lays stress upon the assistance of the women in "arousing interest and the election of legislators" favorable to the wets.

The secrecy enshrouding today's luncheon list recalls the experience in New York when one woman announced as on the local committee de-

clared that her name was used without her permission and another declared that if the statement of one of the men executives was true that the women were expected to support wet candidates, irrespective of their fitness for office, she would resign from the committee.

MAINE PIER BILL PASSED OVER VETO

Maine House Supports Proposal to Appropriate \$175,000 for Steamship Sheds

AUGUSTA, Me., March 15 (Special) — By a vote of 120 to 20, the Maine House of Representatives today passed over the veto of Gov. Percival P. Baxter the resolve appropriating \$165,000 for the rebuilding of the steamship sheds on the State Pier at Portland. A burst of applause accompanied the action of the House.

This makes four measures passed over the Governor's veto since yesterday, the others being the pharmacy bill, the bill for placing World War flags in the State House and the resolve appropriating \$500 for the purchase of the record of the services of the Maine Bar Association commemorating a century of peace between the United States and Canada.

In his veto message on the pier appropriation Governor Baxter said:

I have given serious thought to this resolve and have considered it from every angle. The problem that it presents is one of the most difficult that have been called upon to face. My reason for declining to approve the resolve is that at the present time the State cannot afford to spend the \$165,000 called for. On all sides demands for money are pouring into the Legislature, and it is too late to wait for a bill to be called before it is too late. The tax base is mounting, and its progress upward is arrested. Almost every legislator has a special project in which he is interested and each member will need to make some sacrifice if any limit is to be placed on taxation.

The position in which the Chief Executive now is placed is difficult. Regardless of an individual's opinion as to the wisdom of the State having embarked in the pier business, the property now is held by the State and must be managed in a business-like way. An arrangement is presented to the Governor to the effect that under the \$165,000 is immediately made available the west side of the wharf is likely to be closed.

I do not think that either horn of this dilemma need be chosen for I believe that we can make safe for the next two years by a judicious amount of outlay and the directors no doubt will be able to make a short term contract with the Eastern Steamship Company.

If concessions are made in the company's rental probably arrangements can be perfected so that it will continue in operation.

If this veto is sustained the directors no doubt will do their best to make the promises safe and the responsibility for doing so rests upon them. Later, after the present new construction on the east side is completed, the directors can come to the next Legislature and give an account of their stewardship.

The whole economic problem of the eighty-first Legislature hinges upon this appropriation. I shall not hesitate to take a decided stand against unwarranted expenditures even though by doing so I shall disappoint some of the patriotic citizens of my native city. I hope the members of this Legislature will take this situation to heart, for legislators as well as the public should have a state-wide vision, and should not unduly urge appropriations for any particular section or community. If such a spirit prevails, this Legislature will have done much to relieve the burdens of taxation.

The duty rests upon these judges to make the penalties severe enough so that police officers, after laborious and tedious efforts to apprehend necessary evidence, will feel that the courts are co-operating with them for law observance and law enforcement. A bootlegger needs to have it impressed upon him that in violating liquor laws he is monkeying with a buzz saw.

LODGE CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

WAREHAM, Mass., March 15 (Special) — Social Harmony Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Wareham, celebrated its one hundredth anniversary this week, with Dudley H. Farrell, Grand Master of Massachusetts as the guest of honor. The main observance will be held Aug. 9 and 10, for which an elaborate program is being arranged. It

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CHANGE IN PRISON METHOD ADVOCATED

Bill for Classification of Inmates Urged Before Legislative Committee

Before Massachusetts undertakes to erect new prison buildings the State should make a careful survey of the population and make sure that future inmates are carefully examined before committal, declared proponents of senate bill 76 before the Committee on State Administration today. The bill provides for examination and classification of convicted prisoners. The great crowd in attendance commended removal to the auditorium.

At present, over 67 per cent of those convicted have served previous terms ranging from 1 to 100 times, it was declared. This makes an enormous waste for the State, which does not seek to prevent the evil but acts only after a crime has been committed.

Cornelius A. Parker, counsel for the Massachusetts Civic League, opened the case for the bill. The measure provides for separation of prisoners, according to results found by a mental and physical examination taken within 10 days after conviction.

Thomas C. O'Brien, District Attorney, declared the policy of punishment as a remedy for crime had failed.

The solution of the problem should be undertaken before the erection of a new state prison, he said. Herbert C. Parsons, commissioner of proba-

tion, said that of the 9217 prisoners convicted last year in the state, 6156 had previous sentences. The state was not paying for 9217 convictions, but for 40,000. He told the cost of what he called the "marvelously expensive money-go-round" of release and return to jail under present conditions. The proposed bill held out the possibility of relief for the taxpayer from this expense.

It was not an attack upon the state or county government but a step toward better understanding of the problem. He declared the bill did not take away responsibility of the local institutions. County institutions are not so much institutions of correction, said George H. Ellis, of Newton, former Senator, as they are jails for their confinement and punishment. It was no objection to the bill that it might not prevent all recommitment in the future. The expense of the present system was told by A. G. Catherwood, former State Commissioner of Probation, who said that small county institutions were not equipped for a careful study of the prisoners. There was a criminal type which was practically irresponsible, and this class he thought should be weeded out from the rest and given special treatment. Sanford Bates, commissioner of correction, and the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, were other speakers who put themselves in

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REFINEMENTS IN THE POWER PLANT

Manufacturers of the Primary Unit of Automobile Have Worked on Three Lines

Refinements in the power plant rather than any radical or notable change in that primary unit of the automobile, mark the offerings of the manufacturers this year. This is natural and, perhaps, fortunate.

Even a cursory inspection of the massed offering of automobiles this year cannot fail to impress the observer with what has been achieved. It inevitably evokes memories of the first "horseless carriage," saw chugging on its single-cylindered way, punctuating each fourth revolution of the driving crank with a reverberating explosion. The old "buckboard" with the engine under the driver's seat, the seldom seen two-cylinder, double opposed relic and the departed make-and-break ignition are history.

So fast have been the strides in motor vehicle improvement, one advance has been merged with another. Radical changes followed one upon another up to 1919. The period of the war saw a momentary cessation of improvement. With the turning of the leading engineers to war work, manufacturers continued to build on their current models. Enriched by the war-time research and experience, however, automotive engineering passed through a period of rapid application of these lessons, in effect compressing into two years the improvements of several.

It is the general agreement of engineers today that the power plant of the pleasure car and motor truck has reached its practicable limit of cylinders. For example, the suggestion of eight cylinders in line is not favored for vehicle use on the ground that unless the motor is light, it throws too much weight forward, and that the lightly-built eight of this type would mark no gain in power. There are also some engineers who hold that the four and eight-cylinder motors are the only logical power plants.

While there have been no sweeping fundamental changes in the cars offered this year, two manufacturers have taken longer steps than others. One maker of four-cylinder cars has made a valuable improvement with respect to carburetion. Previously hampered by an inadequate carburetor, he has increased the capacity of the carburetor and redesigned his manifold to assure a more satisfactory delivery of vapor to his cylinders.

The other marked change in power-plant construction is made by the manufacturer of a popular air-cooled model. In this case a fan forward, sucking the air in, has replaced the former practice of drawing the air from the rear by combining the flywheel with the fan. Improved circulation of air is anticipated by this change.

The chief major refinement of power plant that has had the attention of automotive engineers has been that of flexibility. The rapid growth of heavy city traffic has imposed a heavier burden on the motor vehicle in this respect. It is the car that will throttle down lowest and pick up most speedily that gains favor. The sluggish car has no place in present day traffic conditions and is often the butt of pointed remarks by the traffic officer on the crossing.

Satisfactory meeting of this requirement has been easier to achieve in the cars of six or more cylinders, with their greater reserve of power. To gain equal results in the four-cylinder cars engineers have given considerable study with the result that toady surprising flexibility is rendered both in slow traffic and on the hills. Better carburetion has been the improvement fundamental to the successful accomplishment of this aim, getting the maximum power out of the fuel.

The motors of this year are in almost every case found to be built with the aim of giving the maximum power with the least vibration. At least a half-dozen of the manufacturers in the past put a power plant into their car that was too powerful for the body. This they have now met by designing a chassis capable of bearing the burden put upon it.

Lubrication is one of the most important phases of the proper operation of the power plant. It is, furthermore, one of the responsibilities for which rests to a large extent with the owner. Practically every manufacturer has determined a grade of oil that will, under all conditions, render the best results. The buyer is informed of this and today the owner has scant basis for complaint on the ground of lubrication.

The designer of every good car has devised means for the proper and positive distribution of oil to every frictional part of the power plant, providing the oil is of proper grade. As a result, oil purchased of a different grade and because of a lower price costs more at the end, under existing conditions.

New Air-Cooled Motor

Probably the most radical power plant innovation this year is to be found in the new air-cooled motor for the Chevrolet. Eliminating the radiator and water jackets, the manufacturer has substituted a system of cooling by crimped copper fins completely surrounding the iron walls of the cylinders. The air is drawn in by a special fan driven from the crankshaft. It circulates through the copper fins of more than 5300 square inches in total area and through a draft tube, and finds its way out of the hood louvers by the aid of the fan.

This innovation makes use of a patented metallurgical discovery by which the copper can be fused with the iron cylinder casting. The superior heat-radiating properties of copper can thereby be employed to greater advantage and with the continuous current of cooling air, what appears to be a successful cooling system has been worked out. This change lightens the weight of the car by about 200 pounds; but the motor is not interchangeable with the water-cooled motor, having a chassis of its own.

For the first time the Stearns has

turned out a six-cylinder motor. While this power plant does not show any marked departures from fundamentals it does incorporate the successful mechanics of the four in a larger and stronger motor.

In the R and V the design of the intake manifold has been changed with a view to increasing the flexibility of the motor. In token of the confidence of the makers in the possibilities of performance by their car, a band about the motor has been added, the unbroken seal of which is a two-year guarantee of service. If anything goes amiss with the motor in this period, and the owner has not broken or had broken the seal, the maker shoulders the responsibility for the trouble.

One six-cylinder car exhibited this year claims marked innovation aimed at increasing the accessibility of those parts of the power plant most likely to need attention. The fan adjustment, pump lubrication and fuse boxes are now placed where they can be reached without acrobatics.

Less Noise in Operation

The noiseless operation that has so long been accredited to the Knight motors is to be found today in many of the higher-grade cars. This has been due in some cases to changes in the method of driving the generator with a noiseless chain drive running in oil. The secure housing of all valve mechanism has greatly assisted silent operation.

Minor changes have been made in the cooling systems, which, whether thermo-siphon or pump system, have always been the subject of much engineering study. Larger connections for free circulation have been added in several cases. Different types of radiators have been adopted in pump systems, also allowing better circulation.

There has been practically no change in ignition this year as compared with the cars on the market last year. With ignition systems manufactured as they are today by exclusive builders for specific cars, they have approached as near to perfection as any generating system can be expected to arrive.

In the last analysis there is one outstanding observation that should be made. It concerns the relation of the manufacturer and the owner in the successful operation of the power plant, and it is a general observation that applies specifically to practically every make of car.

The progress which it is pointed out has been made toward conditions approaching perfection have enabled the manufacturer to prescribe what should be done for the power plant by the owner. It is possible to designate a proper lubricant, to instruct when the oil should be drained, how to know when it is losing its value by burning and other details of lubricating care.

Mr. Lucien Herbert, speaking on the budget for foreign affairs in 1921, put the total valuation of the damage sustained by France at 218,541,596,120 francs, and, accepting the figure as approximately correct, it is, on the face of it, difficult to realize how such a debt can ever be liquidated. But the French add to industry and thrift a remarkable degree of resilience, and although they subscribed the loan under the obsession that Germany would pay it, or the greater part of it, they may, in the face of economic necessity, prove themselves capable of shouldering the gigantic burdens of peace just as they met the terrific strain of war.

For the moment, it is small wonder if they regard themselves as victims of German duplicity. The depreciation of the mark and repudiation of debt are, and are intended to be, a deadly blow at French prosperity.

The whole terrible story of war damage teaches one paramount lesson,

and that is the determination of the German people to insure the industrial ruin of France in any event.

But they failed to realize the amazing recuperative capacity of the French people.

It is no part of our present purpose to discuss French finance in any of its bearings. We are only concerned, at the moment, with the industrial rehabilitation of the country, apart altogether from all the problems affecting exchange, currency and the eternal and interminable reparations question, the crowning curse of all the troubles of a harassed world. It seems, in spite of all these complexities, to be possible and opposite to glance briefly at the actual achievements of the country in the arts of peace. It is a perfectly simple proportion to distinguish between the patient and persevering efforts of the citizens toward economic revival and the apparently inextricable tangle of the French budget. The key to the paradox which the two considerations present lies in the fact that there are no signs throughout the country that domestic poverty is at all prevalent. France may be in difficulties with her budget, but, notwithstanding the deviation of the franc, the French people, in spite of the cost of living, are rapidly attaining all and more than all their pre-war prosperity.

RECONSTRUCTION MAKES RAPID PROGRESS IN DECIMATED FRANCE

French Nation, With Amazing Resilience, Develops Ability to Bear Burdens of Peace as It Bore Those of War

The recuperative powers of France and its national characteristics of thrift and industry are depicted in two articles, of which this is the first.

By W. M. COLLES
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 28.—That the efforts of the French people in economic reconstruction deserve more unstinted recognition than they have received is uncontested. In the face of financial and industrial difficulties which almost defy exaggeration, the progress actually made reflects the grand spirit of the Nation almost as signal as their magnificent military achievements.

The French are pre-eminently an industrious and a thrifty people, although much foreign criticism seems to ignore altogether these racial characteristics and visits upon the Nation at large the flairs of the cosmopolitan and transient Parisian civilization for amusement and vicious extravagance.

That the struggle of France to extricate herself from the terrible disasters of the war has not made itself more widely felt is due in no small measure to the enormous toll of a decimated people taken by the task of restoration in the devastated regions.

The story of rehabilitation, in its rough outline, is already public property.

In rebuilding destroyed cities,

towns, and villages, and reclaiming

tens of thousands of acres of agricultural land, ravaged out of all recognition, an enormous proportion of the industrial strength of the country has spent itself.

Capital almost without limit has been available, raised by loans subscribed by the people. By the end of 1922 this amounted roughly to \$10,000,000,000, which, in the face of German default, hangs like a millstone around the neck of France.

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For the moment, it is small wonder if they regard themselves as victims of German duplicity. The depreciation of the mark and repudiation of debt are, and are intended to be, a deadly blow at French prosperity. The whole terrible story of war damage teaches one paramount lesson, and that is the determination of the German people to insure the industrial ruin of France in any event. But they failed to realize the amazing recuperative capacity of the French people.

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Trade Improves

French trade may already be pronounced to be definitely on the upgrade. But when it comes to a comparison of values, it is necessary to exercise caution. Imports are charged on the declared invoiced prices, while the export values were fixed by the customs on the arbitrary 1919 scale, and now on the arbitrary 1921 scale. A favorable balance on paper may, therefore, really show a deficit in fact, and arrangements based on such calculations become absolutely misleading. In the same way even the tonnages of imports and exports are not, in this contest, comparable as barometers of prosperity. For imports consist, to large extent (say two-thirds) of raw materials, and the higher they stand the better, regarding them as an index of business activity.

At the same time it is abundantly clear that French trade in general is going ahead, even with the worldwide slump. In the first six months of last year, imports increased by 6,942,274 metric tons over the 1921 figures, in spite of the exchange, owing mainly to the increased demand for materials, which are, as we have said, the real test of prosperity. The amount of raw materials imported from January to June, 1922, is put at 21,361,159 tons. All these points afford incontestable indications of general progress, notwithstanding the financial and industrial difficulties which had to be surmounted.

Agriculture is still the basic industry of France. It may no longer be the occupation of the majority of the French population, but agricultural forces, in spite of their primitive methods, are still a fundamental factor in French industrial life.

We know that French occupiers largely continued to work their land when actually under fire, and when ultimately driven away by the tide of war, returned to their avocations again and again. But the fact remains that 8,245,727 acres or some

some of the herds and flocks of the farms of the Nord, the Ardennes, and Meurthe et Moselle will, for all time, carry on the American stock.

Aforestation is no small part of the work of restoration. Of the forests of the war zone, many were entirely destroyed and others irretrievably damaged by shell fire. Even the soil had to be reconstructed in some 250,000 acres. A similar area had to be replanted or reseeded. Sixty years is, it is said, the least period that must elapse before much of this country can produce timber. Next year, it may be remarked, the young trees grown from the 25,000,000 seeds presented by the American Forestry Association will be ready for replanting. The achievement represented by the restoration of this huge district is in itself phenomenal. The French Government has been severely criticized for its methods, but the Ministry of Agriculture grappled with the whole problem in a workmanlike manner in 1917, supplying tractors to take the place of horses and oxen and, ably seconded by the Agricultural Co-operative Societies, granting credits to agricultural sinistres, thus enabling tools and seed to be provided. The soil reparation service under the Ministry of War also began its work in 1917. The soil and subsoil had been blown away over miles of country white that remaining had been largely made barren by poisonous gases and unknown chemicals.

We cannot pause to explain the means whereby the revival of agriculture was brought within the bounds of possibility. The co-operative societies which discounted indemnities; the métayage system of tenure, which enabled capitalists to associate themselves with occupiers and share their produce; and the sliding scale, fixing wages according to the price of wheat, all contributed to the result. It is enough to know that they proved fairly adequate.

The replacement of the depleted stock of cattle, sheep and goats alone was a great problem. The Germans had carried off \$23,000 head of cattle and 469,000 sheep and goats. By May, 1922, 120,263 cattle and 121,184 sheep and goats had been recovered or obtained through purchase or gift. A French commission, it will be remembered, bought large numbers in Vermont, New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin. It is a pleasant thought that

MAINE ANTI-SECTARIAN BILL NOW GOES TO THE GOVERNOR

State Senate Passes Measure in Concurrence With the House by a Vote of 15 to 14

AUGUSTA, Me., March 15 (Special)—Maine's anti-sectarian measure now goes to the Governor. The Senate yesterday, by a vote of 15 to 14, concurred with the House in adopting the minority report on the Barwise bill, which provides that after 1930 no public funds shall be appropriated for sectarian schools or other institutions—the danger of municipalities in one part of the State or another allowing public funds to go to the parochial schools, and he declared that the proposed resolve was not peculiar to the State of Maine, inasmuch as 30 states had already adopted such amendments to their Constitution. "We are not alarmists in this respect," he said.

"I do not question the sincerity of the Bishop of Maine in opposing this resolution," Senator Brewster added. "Neither do I question the sincerity of any other opposed to it. But I believe that, as soon as we begin to grant public funds to parochial schools, so soon will begin to sound the doom of the public school system. I do not believe that a chamber is the place to thresh out this question. It should be threshed out in the open. It is useless to cry peace, peace, so long as this great question is unsettled."

Senator Buzzell was in favor of continuing aid to sectarian institutions. He pointed out that it had always been recognized that the State gives aid to institutions of higher education, and much money and land had been granted. He regarded it as a sound policy.

Senator Spencer of York said it was in line with the fundamentals of the Maine Constitution. If legislatures of the past had violated them, it was no reason for the present one doing so. He believed that the public schools of Maine are the greatest institution for the perpetuation of democracy.

President Farrington voted against the minority report. He said he was convinced that at this time no such legislation was called for.

"The chair realizes that he is not obliged to vote except in cases of a tie, but he prefers to waive this fact, which might at times save him from embarrassment, and to take his stand with the other members of the Senate as the roll is called on various matters," said President Farrington.

Senator Brewster saw danger in the

REO 7 PASSENGER TOURING CAR

Most Reo Passenger Car Value That \$1485 Has Ever Bought

HERE are the facts: Reo has produced—on the famous Reo "6" chassis—a distinctive model that is really a remarkable achievement in 7-passenger design, and the embodiment of 18 years successful manufacturing.

—With what we think is the most consistent "6" in motordom making 50 horsepower available for the long grind, the fast spurt, the mountain climb, or the quick stop-and-go of city driving.

—With seating capacity for seven full-sized occupants, without crowding or sacrificing comfort,

—With liberally-dimensioned auxiliary seats that promise and deliver a full measure of restful riding, and to be unseen when unused,

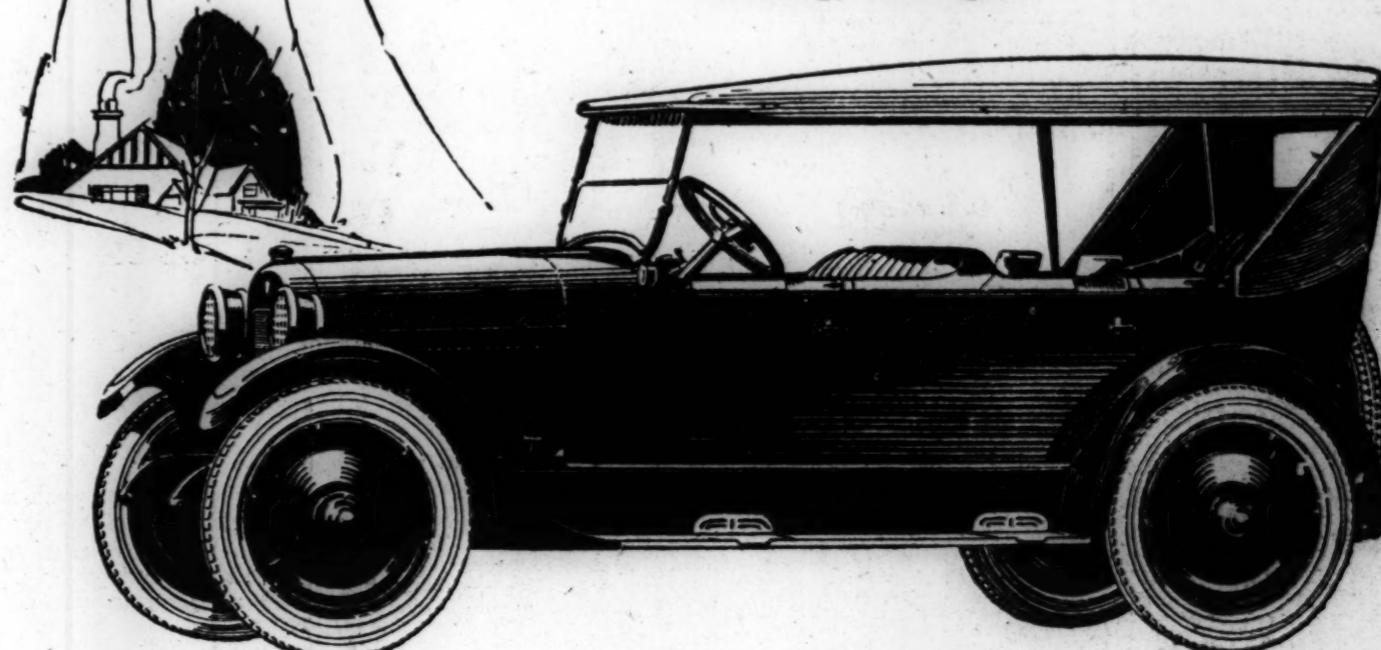
—With an inner-frame mounting of power units, so as to dare the shocks of the roughest roads,

—With a vehicle weight brought down to a point where economy in the maintenance of a 7-passenger car is actually possible,

—With a wheelbase of a rational length for both riding qualities and parking convenience.

Price is \$1485 F. O. B. Lansing, plus Federal Tax

Reo Motor Car Company
Lansing, Michigan



CZECH PARLIAMENT BLUNTS PENAL CODE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15.—The British syndicates claiming the right, under a concession made by the Tsarist Government in 1909, to exploit the oil resources of northern Sogdiana have put their case before the British Foreign Office and have received a promise of support. The Sinclair Oil Corporation recently obtained a similar concession from the Far Eastern Republic, the contract later being approved by the Russian Soviet authorities.

The Japanese have objected to the

Sinclair concession because of the

Japanese occupation of the northern

half of Sogdiana following the

Nikolaevsk assault upon the Japanese.

The title of the Sinclair Company

is not regarded as good by the

MRS. F. H. GODFREY WINS IN SINGLES

Defeats Miss Elizabeth Bright in Third Round of Women's Indoor Tennis Tourney

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 15 (Special)—The feature match this morning in the United States indoor lawn tennis championship tournament for women, which is being played on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, was between Mrs. F. H. Godfrey of the Longwood club, one of the four "seeded" players in the tournament, and Miss Elizabeth Bright of Radcliffe College in the third round of the singles. It took three sets to bring the victory to Mrs. Godfrey, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Bright played very good tennis with her placing featuring. Practically all of the points she won during the match were secured by good placing, and it was Mrs. Godfrey's greater experience and steadiness that turned the match in her favor.

Miss Lillian Scharman of Brooklyn had a very easy time winning her third-round match from Mrs. W. M. Shedd of Boston, 6-0, 6-1.

In the doubles section Miss Lillian Scharman and Miss Ceres Baker won a hard-fought match from Mrs. N. W. Niles and Mrs. T. H. Cabot at 6-4, 2-6, 6-3.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS SINGLES—

Second Round

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Lillian Scharman, Brooklyn, 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bright, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. K. S. Billings, Boston, 6-0.

Third Round

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Elizabeth Bright, Cambridge, 4-6.

Mrs. Lillian Scharman, Brooklyn, defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedd of Boston, 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. B. E. Cole, 2d, North Andover, defeated Mrs. Frances Baker, Worcester, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. H. Roosevelt, Boston, 6-2, 6-0.

DOUBLES

Second Round

Miss Lillian Scharman and Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Mrs. J. B. Pierce and Mrs. Ruth Williams, 6-2, 6-3.

Third Round

Miss Leslie Bancroft and Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Miss Elizabeth Bright and Miss Frances Baker, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and Mrs. B. E. Cole, 2d defeated Mrs. R. Watson and Mrs. P. W. Sprague, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Ceres Baker and Morris Duane defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedd and Louis B. Miller, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Brenda Hestrom and W. T. Tilden, 2d defeated Miss Elizabeth Bright and E. T. Hermon, 6-1, 5-7.

Mrs. B. E. Cole, 2d, and L. C. Wright defeated Mrs. J. H. Roosevelt and A. N. Reggio, 6-3.

Miss Ceres Baker and Morris Duane defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedd and Louis B. Miller, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Leslie Bancroft and W. W. W. Wightman defeated Miss M. S. Fenn and Palmer Dixon, 6-1, 6-3.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and H. R. Guild defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedd and K. C. Pfaffman, 6-0, 6-2.

Mrs. J. D. Corbier and Josiah Wheelwright defeated Mrs. Homer Albers and J. S. Nichols, 6-3, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES

First Round

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and B. N. Dell defeated Miss Dorothy Neyhart and Alden Briggs, by default.

Miss Leslie Bancroft and F. G. Bundy defeated Mrs. S. M. Felton 3d and H. H. Bundy, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Mrs. B. E. Cole, 2d, and L. C. Wright defeated Mrs. J. H. Roosevelt and A. N. Reggio, 6-3.

Miss Ceres Baker and Morris Duane defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedd and Louis B. Miller, 6-0, 6-0.

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Second Round

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Third Round

Miss Leslie Bancroft and W. W. Wightman defeated Miss Elizabeth Bright and Miss Frances Baker, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Leslie Bancroft and W. W. Wightman defeated Mrs. J. B. Pierce and Mrs. Ruth Williams, 6-2, 6-3.

Fourth Round

Miss Leslie Bancroft and W. W. Wightman defeated Miss Elizabeth Bright and Miss Frances Baker, 6-1, 6-1.

Finals

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KANSAS VICTORY WELL DESERVED

M. V. Conference Champions Show All-Round Superiority Over Other Fives

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas	16	0	1.000
Missouri	14	2	.875
Iowa State	6	6	.500
Nebraska	9	7	.563
Washington	8	8	.500
Oklahoma	5	11	.313
Grinnell	13	11	.313
Kansas State	2	14	.125

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 15—By winning all of 16 games with safe margins, University of Kansas has captured undisputed possession of the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship for 1928. Coach F. C. Allen's squad proved its superiority over the entire field, and especially over its nearest competitor, University of Missouri. Coach George's quintet won all its games, except those played with Kansas. The champions won both titles with the Tizers by close, but decisive scores.

In many respects the championship race paralleled that of last year in which these two teams tied for top honors. In that race Missouri divided a pair of clashes with Kansas, and these were the only games that either team lost. This year Kansas supplied the excess of ability to win them both.

Drexel University, which finished third last year, again won the same with 10 victories and losing 6 defeats, while Iowa State was fourth with 9 won and 7 lost.

Interesting comparisons in total scores are furnished by Kansas and Missouri. Kansas scored 515 points against opponents and allowed only 265. Its margin of victory was 250 points. On the other hand, Missouri scored 69 points more than Kansas, but allowed 62 points more. Even in the face of two defeats by Kansas, Missouri's margin of victory, 267, was seven points higher.

This proves in statistical fashion the all-round ability shown by the Kansas squad. Teamwork was built upon the possibility of all-out and man on the team scoring. Missouri, on the other hand, endeavored to feed one or two men for the shooting. Missouri's plan resulted in more scoring, but also permitted the opposition more chances. The Kansas attack proved a better defense and kept opponents from shooting. The season's record of games follows:

Kansas	21	Missouri	19
Kansas	23	Missouri	20
Kansas	22	Iowa State	12
Kansas	37	Iowa State	17
Kansas	34	Washington	16
Kansas	41	Washington	14
Kansas	32	Drake	18
Kansas	41	Drake	11
Kansas	27	Oklahoma	21
Kansas	42	Oklahoma	18
Kansas	23	Grinnell	3
Kansas	33	Grinnell	16
Kansas	30	Nebraska	20
Kansas	38	Nebraska	15
Kansas	44	Kansas State	23
Kansas	24	Kansas State	17
Missouri	41	Iowa State	25
Missouri	33	Iowa State	25
Missouri	26	Washington	23
Missouri	42	Washington	26
Missouri	50	Drake	22
Missouri	45	Drake	19
Missouri	50	Oklahoma	20
Missouri	39	Oklahoma	29
Missouri	28	Grinnell	17
Missouri	44	Grinnell	15
Missouri	33	Nebraska	18
Missouri	41	Kansas State	17
Missouri	36	Kansas State	19
Washington	24	Iowa State	18
Iowa State	25	Washington	17
Iowa State	29	Drake	27
Drake	33	Iowa State	18
Iowa State	29	Oklahoma	18
Iowa State	24	Oklahoma	19
Iowa State	22	Kansas State	14
Iowa State	14	Kansas State	12
Drake	39	Washington	26
Washington	39	Drake	27
Washington	25	Oklahoma	24
Washington	25	Oklahoma	17
Washington	25	Grinnell	21
Grinnell	22	Washington	20
Washington	34	Nebraska	32
Nebraska	24	Washington	22
Washington	21	Kansas State	13
Washington	21	Kansas State	19
Drake	27	Oklahoma	20
Drake	49	Oklahoma	32
Drake	25	Grinnell	17
Drake	22	Grinnell	21
Drake	30	Nebraska	18
Drake	36	Nebraska	25
Drake	38	Kansas State	12
Drake	31	Kansas State	12
Oklahoma	27	Grinnell	14
Oklahoma	33	Grinnell	25
Nebraska	25	Oklahoma	19
Oklahoma	31	Nebraska	25
Oklahoma	23	Kansas State	18
Oklahoma	40	Kansas State	25
Nebraska	20	Grinnell	13
Grinnell	32	Nebraska	17
Grinnell	37	Kansas State	15
Kansas State	26	Grinnell	22
Nebraska	21	Kansas State	15
Kansas State	17	Nebraska	14

NEWTON HAS FINE CARD

PINEHURST, N. C., March 14—D. B. Parsons of Youngstown and Chevy Chase and P. Merriam of Waterbury, respectively winner and runner-up in last week's spring tournament here, were defeated, 5 and 4, by F. C. Newton of Brooklyn and J. D. Chapman of Greenwich, in a match today. Newton had an individual round of 34-38-72. He went down under par on the first 10 holes.

JOHNSTON WINS IN SINGLES

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 15—W. M. Johnson of San Francisco, Harold Dickenson of Los Angeles, 6-6, 8-6, in the first round of the men's singles in an invitation tennis tournament, yesterday. Harvey Snodgrass, Southern California singles champion, won from Paul Hardeman, former holder of the title, 6-2, 6-3.

STEINER REINSTATE

PITTSBURGH, March 15—The Pittsburgh Club has received word from Commissioner Lamm of the reinstatement of Raymond Steineler, a pitcher, who left the local club in 1920 to play with the Oil City, Pa., independent team.

D. F. Davis to Resign Tennis Presidency

Washington, March 15—D. F. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War, announced today that he would tender his resignation as president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association to the executive committee of that organization at its meeting Saturday in New York City.

Mr. Davis, who is the donor of the Davis Cup, said he thought his new duties in the War Department would demand his closest attention, and he necessarily would have to reduce other activities accordingly.

PLAN IS ABANDONED

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 15—The plan to revive the New England Baseball League has been abandoned for this year. This announcement was made today by S. D. Flanagan of this city, who was the president of the organization for an eight club circuit.

The strength of twilight baseball organizations, lack of grounds in some cities and local conditions in others combined to detract from probable success, it was understood.

YALE ELECTS O'HEARN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15—C. M. O'Hearn '24 of Brookline, Mass., was elected captain of the Yale varsity hockey team for next season last night, when the squad had its annual banquet in Hotel Taft. He was the only man eligible for the position, as he was captain of the 1924 American hockey team, but did not play last year. He has been the star of the Elis' defense as well as the high scorer of the season with 16 goals to his credit.

BROWN ELECTS CAPTAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15—W. H. Wagenknecht '24 of Adams, Mass., has been elected captain of the Brown University basketball team for 1928-29. He has played right forward on the Brown five for two seasons and is one of the best shooters the Bears have had in several years.

PRAISE BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS

Letters to the Editor

ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions as presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

In Defense of the Ellis Island System

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am taking the liberty of inclosing a letter from the Hon. Robert E. Tod, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, together with the document in his file in the name of Mr. James Vidler, who arrived at Ellis Island on April 18, 1921, in such physical condition that it was necessary for him to be immediately taken to the hospital on a stretcher. Commissioner Tod, in his letter, said:

"I had seen the clipping in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 2, and had some inquiry relative to the case of James Vidler, notwithstanding the fact that he arrived and died in July, 1921. It seems to me that had there been any ground for just criticism, the case would have been referred to without such long delay, for this very definitely proved that this article was merely a part of the British propaganda against the immigration law. Notwithstanding the lapse of time and the fact that at least two of the medical staff who had charge of Mr. Vidler while he was in the hospital have in the meantime been transferred to other stations, there happens to be no complete record.

"In so far as the father's case was concerned, he was in such serious condition as to necessitate his being carried into the hospital on a stretcher. He was so weak at the time as to be unable to talk. . . . By reason of his very serious condition he was given the best care of medical attention and was permitted to be with him daily and to remain much longer than the usual hospital caller. . . . The man was absolutely helpless and speechless and required a great deal of care. . . . The daughter, who was detained here, repeatedly expressed her gratitude for the way in which the hospital authorities treated her father and the courtesies extended to her. . . .

The allegation that the aliens had been passed by the medical men who had charge of Mr. Vidler is contradicted by the notation of the medical officer, who had the father for further observation.

"Incidentally, I may state that instead of the attendants being 'the merest makeshifts,' the nurses who took care of this man were graduate and registered nurses, and instead of the daughter taking care of him, as alleged in the clipping, he was given constant care by two of the doctors of the Public Health Service and the two registered nurses to whom I have already referred.

"This particular attack seems to have less foundation in fact than any that have come to my notice, and you know that there has been very little substantial foundation for any of them."

I am sending this entire record to you because of a clipping which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor for Jan. 2, 1923, under the title, "System at Ellis Island Held to Result in Abuses."

I am sure that your sense of justice will prompt you to make the proper use of this complete information.

Finally, return the record to me as quickly as they have served their purpose.

JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary, United States Department of Labor.

Miss Vidler stands by the statements she made to the Monitor reporter, saying she will tell the authorities that the authorities did not take care of her father's condition, he was not receiving proper care. She censures the immigration authorities more than the medical men and takes issue with the statement that her father was a stretcher case. He walked off the ship with her, she avers. She also insists that Mr. Pfeifer and Mr. Tod say he has been transferred, told her that her father should have been turned over to the care of his daughter rather than sent to the detention hospital.—The Editor.

♦ ♦ ♦

Washington Observations

Washington, March 15—

CHINA'S appeal to Japan for abrogation of the notorious Twenty-One Demands becomes a diplomatic incident of interest to the United States. America has the right man in the right place at the head of its Far Eastern division. That branch of the State Department is headed by John V. A. MacMurray.

Mr. MacMurray was secretary of the American Legation at Peking in 1915, when Japan imposed the demands on China. His Far Eastern service includes important diplomatic assignments in Russia, Siam, and Japan. Mr. MacMurray's "Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China," two monumental volumes, were the official textbook of the Washington Conference when it dealt with Far Eastern tangles. The young diplomat is a Princeton man, class of 1902.

♦ ♦ ♦

Not often is it given to men to gratify their grand hobby by act of Congress. Joseph T. Frelinghuysen, retiring Senator from New Jersey, and Ernest R. Ackerman (R.), Representative from the same State, achieved that distinction in the closing hours of the sixty-third Congress. Both are ardent stamp collectors. Mr. Frelinghuysen owns a collection said to be worth \$100,000 and Mr. Ackerman's is even more valuable. They joined hands in obtaining the passage of a bill authorizing the reproduction in fourfold size for the promotion of professional traffic among philatelists of postage stamps of all countries. The Jerseyman is a royal brother stamp fan in King George V of Great Britain.

♦ ♦ ♦

Howard Taff is said to be available than of any other American President.

On the autograph market in New York

F. W. W.

EIGHT TEAMS ARE IN THIRD ROUND

Southeastern Teachers vs. Southwestern College Is Feature of Second Round Basketball

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 15 (Special)—Eight teams were left in the National Amateur Athletic Union basketball tournament, after the completion of the second-round games last night in Convention Hall, and at 7 o'clock tonight these eight highly trained quintets will take over the Convention Hall court to battle for the right of competing in the semi-final round Friday night.

Tonight's third-round matches will bring Southeastern State Teachers' College, Durant, Okla., against Two Harbors, Two Harbors, Minn.; Hilliards, St. Joseph, Mo., vs. Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan.; Larry Simon Athletic Club, Hollywood, Cal., vs. Fairmount College, Wichita, Kan., and Tabernacle, Kansas City, vs. Kansas City Athletic Club.

The feature game of the second round yesterday was between Southwestern College and Two Harbors. Two Harbors, Two Harbors, Minn.; Hilliards, St. Joseph, Mo., vs. Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan.; Larry Simon Athletic Club, Hollywood, Cal., vs. Fairmount College, Wichita, Kan., and Tabernacle, Kansas City, vs. Kansas City Athletic Club.

KNEPPER NOT TO GO ABROAD

PRINCETON, N. J., March 15—R. E. Knepper, captain of the Princeton golf team, will accompany the Princeton golf team to England in May, as announced today by F. W. Lushington, athletic director. This is the cause of second quarter final examinations which come just at this time. Eight Gopher gymnasts and 13 swimmers are leaving for the Conference meet in April.

NATIONAL A. A. B. BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

SIX University of Illinois basketball players were awarded letters here yesterday afternoon, when the athletic board of control passed upon the selection recommended by Coach J. C. Ruby. The following athletes received the "Awards": Orlin '24, Lee '24, R. C. Lips '24, L. M. Stillwell '24, R. G. Lipp '24, R. W. Popken '24, G. E. Potter '24, and W. E. Roettger '24. All of the letter men except Captain Hellstrom will return to the squad next season, and Coach Ruby expects a team of championship caliber.

The short pass system, new here

STATESMAN WOULD
ABOLISH WARFARE

Lord R. Cecil Says Any Nation Making Sudden War Would Break Covenant and Treaty

GENEVA, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Mixed Temporary Commission on Armaments, held under the auspices of the League of Nations, which met in Geneva from Feb. 9 to Feb. 12, had under consideration a draft treaty of mutual guarantee against aggression prepared by Lord Robert Cecil in accordance with a resolution passed at the Third Assembly of the League in September last.

The proposed treaty is very long. Lord Robert having endeavored to provide for every case which may present itself and to take account of the particular situation of every state which may become a signatory in order ultimately to arrive at his final object, complete disarmament, by giving every possible guarantee of security. With this in view the high contracting parties agree that if any of them is attacked all the others will forthwith take such action as laid down in the treaty, provided always that the state attacked has reduced its military forces in accordance with the obligations which the treaty imposes.

Connell Gives Supreme Command
In case of attack the Council of the League, which has been informed by the secretary-general, is called upon to decide within four days which of the states concerned is the aggressor, and to take measures for the defense of the state attacked in order to bring the attacking state to reason. Military aid is to be furnished by the high contracting parties to the extent of a minimum of one-quarter of their military, naval and aerial forces, the supreme command being exercised by the state to which the council may confide the mandate to organize military measures.

Special provision is made for countries which may, by reason of their geographical situation, consider themselves continually menaced. The Council of the League will decide by a two-thirds majority if there is real danger, and if so will negotiate, at the request of the state concerned, a special treaty, in the form of a military convention.

The proposal is in no sense an amendment to the League Covenant, but parallel with it, and Art. 10 in the Covenant is not in any way affected.

The proposals have naturally aroused a certain amount of criticism, and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor sought an interview with Lord Robert Cecil with a view to obtaining his replies to objections that have been made. In the first place, it has been objected that it would be impossible for the Council of the League to decide in four days which party in a conflict was the aggressor.

"The question is really," said Lord Robert, "whether it is not an important, at any rate, to let the decision to some international body like the League, which will take an impartial view. It must decide instantly, and in these days there ought to be no very great difficulty in arriving at a rapid decision. It is a condition of the Covenant that there must be no sudden war. Anyone breaking the Covenant by making sudden war would break the treaty as well."

Basis of the Treaty
"You have always," he continued, "to find some means of saying when the obligation to defend the country has arisen, and I am convinced that this is the best possible machinery. The basis of the treaty is that you must not attack people, however badly they have behaved, but must find some other way of settling the matter. That is, of course, the basis of English law, as I told the Commission. We must say: 'You must not take the law into your own hands.'

"What are the special reasons for stating that the signatory states are only under obligation in so far as may relate to events occurring on their own continent?"

"It is clearly necessary to make such a provision as that. It would not be practicable to ask Chile, for instance, to send a force to operate in Europe. Fleets, however, can operate anywhere, and we do not limit their obligations."

"How long do you anticipate that

it will take to carry the proposal through?"

"It will not be agreed to this year. I shall certainly try to get the approval of the Assembly, but then it comes under Art. 8 of the Covenant. A scheme of reduction of armaments has first to be formulated, and then it must go to the governments for their consideration, so that the last word rests with the governments.

No Aggression, No War

"It is, of course, an attempt to end war altogether. Because, if there is no aggression there is no war. It means that some other method than violence must be used to redress grievances.

"I do not think it is impossible. All the countries who signed the Treaty in Paris and those who have signed the Covenant since agree that

French Riviera, a Mediterranean Wonderland, Shows Vast Changes

Popularity of Region Is Amazing, and Nice Is Characterized as One of the Most Agreeable of Places

NICE, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Not only by the circumstance that American visitors to the French Riviera outnumber the English and the French, but in other respects a great change has come over the complexion and character of this wonderland of the Mediterranean. The British aristocracy is still attached to it, but this community no longer enjoys the

evening, there are jazz bands everywhere. However the prevailing note of the new Riviera is not vulgarity after all. Instead of the Germans there are Americans in vastly larger quantities, and crowds of a variegated European democracy who have been attracted partly as the result of intensive propaganda by the "tourisme" associations,

of the Alpes Maritimes. One such excursion through these Alps is along the valley of the Var to Puget-Théniers, the Pont de Gouydant and Guillaumes, a frozen snow-bound hamlet in the mountains. Such is the enthusiasm of the new class of Riviera visitors that while, nominally, they come to the south for romance, for warmth, they are supplied with hot bricks in the automobiles to keep their feet warm as they glide through the Alpine passes.

One feature of the Riviera transformation strikes and pleases everyone. There is more grand opera, well done, available in Nice than in any other city one can recall, for it may be enjoyed at three different places. At the foremost, the Opéra Municipal de Nice, which, as the name indicates, is a subsidized institution, there are



View From the Quai des Etats-Unis, at Nice

Hundreds of Thousands of Tourists Are Annually Attracted to the Riviera by the Natural Beauty of Its Surroundings and by the Variety of Pleasures Offered for Their Delectation

It is the duty of the League to find some plan for the reduction of armaments. What possible plans are there? It is no use going to all the nations of the world and saying: 'Reduce your armaments.' They reply: 'How are we to protect ourselves? Individuals never ceased to carry arms, till the means of civil protection became adequate, but in western Europe, at all events, individuals do not carry arms, because the law protects them. Therefore you must say to nations, in the same way: 'We will take measures to secure your safety if you will reduce your armaments. That is to say, you must provide an effective guarantee. Vague promises are not enough. The proposed treaty asks, no doubt, a great deal, but the countries get in exchange a real reduction of armaments there will be an immense saving in money, while the saving of unrest and disturbance which would result would be such that it would be worth paying a very high price.'

Lord Robert recognized that there was much ground yet to be traversed. Even if the Assembly should definitely approve the project in September the work would still be only begun. There was still the question of the degree of reduction, which would present a very difficult problem.

SYRIA TO IMPROVE WEAVING INDUSTRIES

BEIRUT, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Mirza, Director of Finances, recently visited Beit-Chehab for the purpose of studying the condition of the weaving industries in that locality and the means which the Government could take to increase their production.

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sense of exclusiveness there that was the case a few years ago.

In all we see reflections of the big world outside. Thus in the winter of 1913-14 an increasing wave of Germans flowed down to this lovely coast. They bore down upon it in thousands, and, all prejudice apart, they made the place very uncomfortable and caused much apprehension. They were a disturbing element. They showed disdain for the feelings of others, and spent a minimum of their money. They were curious about what was in the country at the back of the Riviera, over beyond that high mountain road, the Grand Corniche, along which Napoleon led his soldiers and beyond the semi-island resorts of such places as Grasse and Cimiez. Even La Turbie, a marvelously interesting historic and romantic village, up above Monte Carlo, was almost unknown, but now there is a funicular railway up to it.

When the war came, the Riviera people found some consolation in the belief that there would never be any Germans on the Riviera again. Nor have there been—so far—but that disturbance of the old social equilibrium of tranquillity has been continued in other forms since the so-called peace was started. The old Riviera lollers and paraders are no better off. If there are no longer Germans to enter drawing-rooms of good hotels in brown boots in the

which are organized by every town and by the Riviera in general.

However, it may be, hundreds of thousands are coming to the Riviera who never thought of doing such a thing before. These people have new ideas and make new demands, and they are being satisfied. The result is that the whole peace life of the Riviera has been changed, and certainly not worsened. First of all, and this is the strongest feature of the new Riviera, the entire country at the back is being exploited with the assistance of the automobile. Ten years ago there was only one regular public excursion to be made, and that was along the Grand Corniche road over the Italian frontier. Now there are a dozen rival automobile companies who run well-appointed carriages into all parts of the mountainous hinterland every day at absurdly low rates. For 50 francs you may do over 100 miles of motoring in a day through the gorgeous mountain and valley scenery

splendid singers making thoroughly excellent representations of the classics, and the small cost to the visitor is remarkable.

The Casino Municipal is a luxurious concert hall to which one may be admitted at the equivalent of less than an English penny to hear classical music well played by a good orchestra. Here also is grand opera.

So, if the old-fashioned tranquillity has gone, and some complain thereof, many good things have taken its place.

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Herewith find \$.....
Name.....
Address.....
WRITE PLAINLY

.....

INDIVIDUAL OUTPUT OF COAL INCREASES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Miners' Leaders Complain That Rise in Wages Is Not Commensurate With Greater Achievement

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 20—Having regard to the recent discussions on the probability of a greatly increased demand for British coal in consequence of the Ruhr occupation, and on the boom year of 1913. Consequently at this stage, while the seven-hour day gave a working time reduction of one-eighth, the individual output was only one-fourteenth less than in 1912, which is usually regarded as a fairly normal pre-war year.

They show that in the seven full weeks from Nov. 20, 1922 to Jan. 27, 1923 (that is, excluding the two weeks affected by the Christmas and New Year holidays), the total output of coal mines averaged 5,611,000 tons a week. It is the custom to reckon that a year's production is the equivalent of 50 full weeks, thus allowing a loss of two weeks' output for holidays. On this basis of reckoning the production for the two months December and January was at the rate of no less than 280,500,000 tons a year.

This figure has been exceeded only once. In the boom year of 1913 the production was 287,400,000 tons. In 1921 it was nearly 272,000,000, and in 1912 it was 260,500,000. The recent output, it has to be remembered, has been achieved with the seven-hour day in operation, as compared with the eight-hour day of the pre-war period.

These figures prove clearly that during the past year there has been a considerable increase in the average individual output. There are now 18,000 more men employed in the mines than in 1913, but there is evidence to show that a larger number has been engaged on development work, that is, preparing new areas of the mines for coal winning.

An analysis of the official statistics gives some interesting results. In the winter months of January, February and March last year the weekly production averaged 5,600,000 tons only twice. During the spring and summer months until the end of July it varied between 4,400,000 tons in April and just under 5,000,000 in one week in May and one in July.

But from August onward the production has been consistently over 5,000,000 tons a week except in the holidays. In the September quarter, which included the August holidays, the total output was at the rate of 250,000,000 tons a year. There were

employed an average of 1,093,000 persons, and this gave an average output per man at the rate of 228 tons a year, as compared with 246 tons in 1912, and the record of 262 tons in the boom year of 1913. Consequently at this stage, while the seven-hour day gave a working time reduction of one-eighth, the individual output was only one-fourteenth less than in 1912, which is usually regarded as a fairly normal pre-war year.

During October and November there was a gradual further improvement output, leading up to the remarkable achievement of December and January. During these two months the number of workers employed in the mines had increased to 1,120,000, as compared with 1,111,000 in 1913.

Therefore the average individual output in these two months at the rate of 248 tons a year, or only one-eighteenth less than the 1913 record—the 1912 output standard with an eight-hour day being exceeded by two tons.

The miners' leaders express great satisfaction with this achievement, but they state that the increase in wages since November is not commensurate with the greater effort, and they also point out that notwithstanding the improvement in individual output, which ought to reduce the cost of coal, the price charged to the domestic consumer has actually increased since the autumn. They intend therefore to renew their demand for a complete investigation into the conditions of the coal industry.

BEIRUT TRAMWAYS TO EXTEND
BEIRUT, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—An extension plan proposed by the Electric Tramways Company has been approved successfully by the Government and the High Commission. The municipality has yet to signify its approval. The plan would double the line running to the Basta and lay a new line from the tomb of the Vail to Moussalibeh.

Everything for the Business Man or Woman

THE RICHMOND & BACKUS CO.
Stationers, Engravers, Office Furniture, Printers, Woodward at Congress Cherry 4700

Himelhoch's
1530 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan
In the emergency of our delayed removal, our magnificent collection of Costume Suits is being featured at lower prices!

PIANOLA Player-Pianos
VICTROLAS and Records
Everything in the Realm of Music, Convenient Terms, Service You'll Like.

Grinnell Bros.
26 STORES—HEADQUARTERS
1515-21 Woodward Ave.
DETROIT

Announcing Advance Spring Footwear for Men, Women and Children
FYFES
Woodward and Adams DETROIT

New Millinery for Spring

A remarkable display of large and small hats, in every conceivable type that fashion favors. Black vies with bright colors for popularity. Ribbons are in the ascendance for trimmings. We are ready with a most unusual Easter display.

THE J. L. HUDSON CO.
DETROIT

Interpreting the Season In Terms of Fashion

March—the month when the whole world seems to have transformed and taken a new lease on life! We find, too, that the glory of the season has been reflected in the mirror of fashion and a new mode established. Thus it is that the store has taken on an entirely new aspect in keeping with the spirit of the season. Stocks are brimful of all that is new in fashion's way—and courteous, helpful service will make your inspection one of pleasure and profit.

Newcombs-Endicott Company

Detroit, Mich.

Arabian Red and Millers' Green combined and heightened with touches of black are the colors used in a real Egyptian design Canton Crepe Dress. It is a straightline model with a cascade of Green Romaine and a row of buttons from shoulder to hem. Sizes 14, 16, 18. Priced at

\$49.50

Misses' Dresses, Seventh Floor.

It will take to carry the proposal through!"

"I shall certainly try to get the approval of the Assembly, but then it comes under Art. 8 of the Covenant. A scheme of reduction of armaments has first to be formulated, and then it must go to the governments for their consideration, so that the last word rests with the governments.

No Aggression, No War

"It is, of course, an attempt to end war altogether. Because, if there is no aggression there is no war. It means that some other method than violence must be used to redress grievances.

"I do not think it is impossible. All the countries who signed the Treaty in Paris and those who have signed the Covenant since agree that this community no longer enjoys the

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DYESTUFFS TRADE OF AMERICA IS EXPANDING FAST

Ruhr Trouble May Give Impetus to Industry—China a Big Importer

Occupation of the Ruhr Basin by French troops, again calls attention to the American dyestuffs industry, which was first established during the World War and has since grown to such proportions as to supply the greater portion of domestic demand and permitted the exportation of 29,823,000 pounds of aniline colors in 1920.

The value of this comparatively new industry of the United States is clearly shown by the ease with which the huge textile industry of the country has been supplied since the French occupied the Ruhr Basin and practically stopped shipment of German dyes. A few years ago, during the World War, similar sections brought a hue and cry from all sections of the United States.

Growth of Industry

An idea of the growth of the American dyestuff industry is gleaned from a statement by Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., and former alien property custodian, in which he says that with the development of some 20 more colors, the American industry need fear nothing from German competition. He explained this by the further statement that with this development, the American producers would then be making 100 per cent of the dyes demanded by domestic consumers.

Records show that the American dyestuff industry built up an attractive volume of export business while unhampered by German competition. Total exports of aniline dyes from the United States in 1919 amounted to 15,728,000 pounds. This increased to 29,823,000 pounds in 1920, but in 1921 Germany again became a factor in foreign markets and American exports dropped to 16,270,000 pounds.

Far East Dyestuffs Trade

Some idea of the value of the dyestuffs trade in the Far East is gleaned from the statistics of that branch of foreign commerce before the World War upset industrial and commercial relations throughout the world. In 1913, China was the heaviest consumer of dyestuffs in the world, the United States being second and Great Britain third. None of these countries at that time produced any dyes to speak of, and the imports into China in 1913 amounted to 66,600,000 pounds, while Japan imported 9,700,000 pounds, and India 18,000,000. In 1914, China imported 23,000,000 pounds, of which Germany provided 47,000,000.

Inasmuch as China consumes large quantities of indigo, sulphur blacks and browns, direct black, acid black, congo red, methyl violet and magenta, all of which are produced in quantity by American manufacturers, it is not improbable that the United States will get a good deal of the dyestuff trade of China under present conditions.

UNLISTED STOCKS

MILL STOCKS

Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co.

Arlington Mills 116 118

Bates Mfg. Co. 255 265

Bethlehem Mills 180 190

Calumet Mills 150 160

Dartmouth Mfg. Co. 160 170

Dwight Mfg. Co. 110 115

Edwards Mfg. Co. 170 180

Everett Mfg. Co. 184 188

Farr Alpaca Co. 130 135

Gluck Mills 130 135

Great Falls Mfg. Co. 80 83

Hamilton Woolen Co. 95 100

Homes Bleach & Dye Works Co. 10 10

Lancaster Mills 140 145

Lancaster Mills pf. 130 135

Lancett Cotton Mills 130 135

Lawrence Mfg. Co. 135 140

Lowell Bleachery 140 145

Ludlow Mfg. Associates 148 150

Lyman Mills 182 187

Macmillan Mills 95 98

Massachusetts Cotton Mills 170 175

Merrimack Mfg. Co. com. 105 110

Merrimack Mfg. Co. pf. 85 86

Metzger Mills 140 145

Nashua Mfg. Co. com. 80 85

Nashua Mfg. Co. pf. 90 100

Nashua Steam Cotton Co. 265 270

Newark Spinning Co. 95 98

Pacific Mills 154 158

Pepperell Mfg. Co. 154 158

Shaw Mfg. Co. com. 90 95

Ship & Tug Co. 102 105

Tremont & Suffolk Mills 150 150

Waltham Bleach & Dye Works 104 108

Wamsutter Mills 104 108

Warren Mfg. Co. 120 125

West Point Mfg. Co. 120 125

York Mfg. Co. 117 120

MISCELLANEOUS

American Screw Co. 100 110

Alvarez Mfg. Co. Ltd. 100 105

Bisell-Hart Coat Co. com. 155 160

Draper Corporation 166 169

Hayes Mfg. Co. com. pf. 182 187

Merrimac Chemical Co. 92 95

Plymouth Cordage Co. 107 110

Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouses 137 142

Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouses Co. pf. 90 95

Saco-Lowell Shops 1st pf. 112 115

Saco-Lowell Shops 2nd pf. 100 105

U. S. Envelope Co. com. 148 151

A \$5,000,000 DYE ORDER

NEW YORK, March 15—With Germany practically eliminated in the dye field by the Ruhr occupation, orders for dyes are flowing to the United States and Great Britain. It is understood that an order for \$5,000,000 worth of dyes has just been placed with a large American firm for an Asiatic country.

MARLAND OIL'S ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS BIG GAIN

The Marland Oil Company report for 1923 shows a net income of \$7,129,000 and, after deducting \$3,000,000 for dry holes, cancelled leases and reserves for depreciation and depletion, there remained \$4,129,000. In 1921, before depletion and depreciation, the balance was \$1,563,424. The balance sheet at the close of 1922 showed net current assets of \$5,559,000.

Earnings in the first quarter of 1923 before dry holes and depreciation are estimated at \$2,800,000, contrasted with \$3,955,000 for the corresponding period of 1922, a gain of \$2,405,000.

LONDON MARKET GENERALLY FIRM

LONDON, March 15—Confidence was displayed throughout the greater part of the list of the London Stock Exchange today, although there was some irregularity in the industrials. Hudson's Bay sold at 7 1/2.

Oils were in good demand and prices held firm with Royal Dutch selling at 34 1/2 and Mexican Eagle at 23 1/2.

Some home rails exhibited considerable firmness, while Argentine rails held well on light purchasing. The gilt-edged list showed stability but was not active.

French loans were firmer, following Paris. Changes in Kaffirs were narrow and mixed. The markets generally were checked but the sentiment was optimistic.

TIN MARKET IN LONDON EXCITED

The London tin market has been in a state of violent agitation for several days. Under the manipulation of skillful traders the price of Straits tin between last Friday and Tuesday advanced £16 10s 0d a ton, but on Wednesday there was a sudden lull of £10.

The New York market responded to the excited movements abroad early in the week Straits tin for prompt delivery advanced to 51 cents a pound. London sets the price both in the English and American markets. The latter setback here resulted from the abrupt drop in the London cables.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Registration requirements of the Turkey law may cause the withdrawal of all foreign insurance companies.

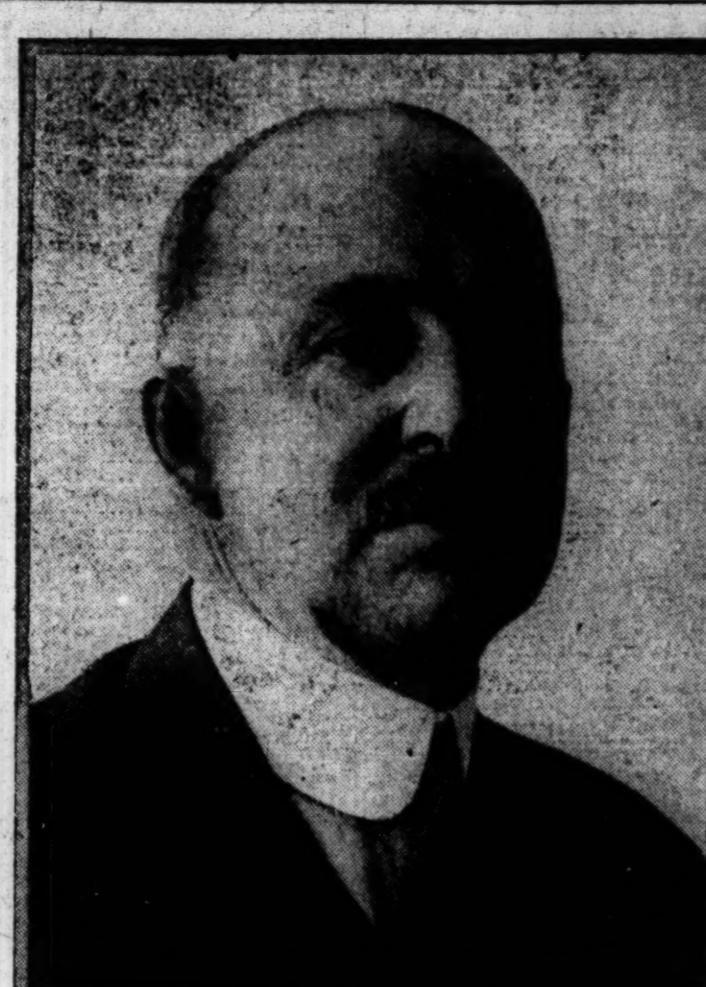
Amalgamated Clothing Workers will demand a 10 per cent increase in wages in New York and expect to obtain the increase within a strike.

Great Northern Railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to issue \$60,000,000 5 per cent bonds, \$20,000,000 to be sold directly.

The new Swedish-American Line ship will have the largest Diesel engines ever made, with two units of 5,600 horsepower each, costing \$1,000,000, which will give 17 knots speed. The ship will cost \$4,000,000.

The Exchequer statement of conditions to the roads' War Board, starting in April, 1917. From January to June, 1918, he was a member of the Advisory Committee to the United States Director-General of Railroads. Mr. Holden became Regional Director of the Central Western Region of the United States Railroad Administration, in June, 1918, and remained in the position until Feb. 15, 1920.

After completing his service to the Government, Mr. Holden resumed his post at the head of the Burlington and its associated lines.



Photograph © Harris & Ewing, Washington

Hale Holden

HALE HOLDEN, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and also of the Colorado & Southern lines, did not enter the railway service until more than 15 years after finishing college. In the meanwhile he had become a successful lawyer.

A native of Kansas City, Mo., Mr. Holden sought higher education in the east, attending Williams College and graduating with an A. B. degree in 1890. He also studied at the Harvard Law School. Later he returned to Kansas City and began the practice of law.

On July 1, 1907, Mr. Holden became general attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and within three years he was selected as assistant to the president of that road. In November, 1912, he was made vice-president, serving in that capacity until he was elected president in August, 1914. In that year he also became president of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company.

When the war came, Mr. Holden was appointed a member of the Railroads' War Board, starting in April, 1917. From January to June, 1918, he was a member of the Advisory Committee to the United States Director-General of Railroads. Mr. Holden became Regional Director of the Central Western Region of the United States Railroad Administration, in June, 1918, and remained in the position until Feb. 15, 1920.

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CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET SHOWS SIGNS OF TURNING UPWARD

CHICAGO, March 15—After several days of unsettled trend in the cattle market, quotations strengthened yesterday and beef steers were 10 cents to 15 cents higher than the previous day's prices. Hogs also were about 10 cents higher than lambs were uneven and sheep steady.

Record-breaking shipments of zinc during February drew down the surplus on March 1 to the lowest point in the history of the industry. Shipments during the month amounted to 48,153 tons, compared with production of only 42,443 tons, causing a decline in surplus stocks of 5716 tons. Based on February's shipments (consumption) the surplus of zinc in this country on March 1, amounting to 10,864 tons, is equivalent to less than one week's supply.

This is the reflection of the inability of producers due to labor and car shortage to increase output. Now is the time of year when the demand for zinc is very large.

ZINC SURPLUS AT NEW LOW LEVEL

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BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY STATEMENT

LONDON, March 15—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following:

Total reserve \$24,262,000 \$47,023,000

Circulation 122,995,000 \$47,200,000

Bills 12,000,000 11,000,000

Other assets 70,845,000 29,000,000

Other deposits 109,495,000 2,004,000

Public deposits 15,623,000 1,940,000

Govt. stocks 48,451,000 1,940,000

Decrease 1,000,000 1,000,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 19.30 per cent, compared with 19.28 per cent last week and with 18 per cent in the corresponding week last year.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, March 15—Consols for money were 53 1/2, Grand Trunk 3 1/2.

Wool 104 108

Flax 104 108

Flax seed 104 108

Flax oil 104 108

Flax seed oil 104 108

Flax oil 104 108

Flax seed oil

SENTIMENT IN STOCK MARKET STILL BULLISH

Nearly All Groups Participate in the Further Price Advance

Continuation of record car loadings and the optimistic tone of the weekly steel and iron trade reviews brought another large volume of buying orders into today's New York stock market, giving opening prices a firm tone.

The initial demand was confined largely to the sugars, motors, steels, minor oils and a select assortment of specialties. Maryland Oil and American Radiator each established new high records for the year.

Trading broadened in the later dealings with a better inquiry noted for the merchandising and food issues and a few dividend-paying rails, such as New York Central and Union Pacific, which improved fractionally.

Sinclair, up 14, led the advance in the oil group and was followed into high ground by California Petroleum and Colgate, each up a point or more.

Studebaker, Chandler and Stromberg Carburetor improved fractionally.

Gains of a point or more also were recorded by Associated Dry Goods and Brooklyn Edison.

There were a few heavy spots, the most conspicuous of which were Manati and Cane Cane Sugar preferred and Tidewater Oil, off 1 to 1 1/2 points.

The feature of the foreign exchange market was a brisk rally in French francs which advanced nearly 10 points to 61.8 cents. Demand sterling was unchanged at \$4.69 1/4.

Some Profit Taking

Encouraged by the relaxing tendency of money rates, call loans renewing at 5 per cent, speculators continued to bid up stocks throughout the morning, specializing in the motors, foods, domestic oils, and public utilities.

Profit-taking was effective in a few issues, notably United Railways & Investment preferred which dropped 3 points, and General Electric, Iron Products, Simmons Corporation, Louisville & Nashville and Norfolk & Western, off 1 to 1 1/2.

Nash Motors, up 5 1/2 enjoyed the largest gain with Sinclair Oil, Davison Chemical, and Columbia Gas selling 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points higher.

Heavy selling of Standard Oil of California in the afternoon depressed the marking up process in other shares. Royal Dutch, Mack Trucks and American Sugar were also weak.

Individual points of strength, however, continued to crop out. United States Alcohol becoming active, with a rise of 2 1/2, and Stet-Warner, United States Realty, Brooklyn Edison and Punta Alegre Sugar improving 2 to 3 1/2 points.

Bond Prices Irregular

Conflicting price movements continued in today's early bond dealings. A feature of the foreign list was the marked improvement in French bonds, Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean \$8 rising 1 1/2 points to 73 1/2; Seine 78, 1 1/2 to 85 1/2, and the other active items fractionally.

United States Government bonds held steady, the few irregular fluctuations in that group being within fractional limits. In the industrial list the outstanding strong spots were Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Punta Alegre Sugar 78, Bethlehem Steel, re-funding 88, and Maryland Oil 88, with warrants, all up about a point, and Pierce Arrow 88, when issued, up 2 1/2. American Telephone 88 and Bradle Copper 68 were conspicuously heavy.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Open High Low Last
Mar. 30.75 31.04 30.75 30.95 31.02
Boston Elv. 65 65 65 65 65
B Mont Corp. 12 12 12 12 12
Big ledge 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02
Chief Min. 14 14 14 14 14
Fifth Ave. Bldg. 95 105 105 105 105
Ely Cons. 0.05 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04
Eureka. 21 20 20 21 21
Motor. 10 10 10 10 10
Ohio Copper. 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02
Paymaster. 67 67 67 67 67
Radio. 14 14 14 14 14
Shoe. 48 48 48 48 48
So States Cons. 12 12 12 12 12
United Bldg. Ext. 32 32 32 32 32
Verde Central Corp. 5 5 5 5 5
Verde Mines. 40 40 40 40 40

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Bentz & Co., Boston)

(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

Open High Low Last
Mar. 30.75 31.04 30.75 30.95 31.02
May. 31.10 31.60 31.05 31.15 31.02
July. 15.95 16.00 15.89 15.99 16.01
October. 14.59 14.64 14.58 14.64 14.64
December. 14.10 14.13 14.10 14.13 14.13
January. 16.87, down 3 points. Sales, 5000
bales. Tone at close steady.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, March 15 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staples.

Mar. 15, 1923 Mar. 15, 1922
Wheat, No. 1 spring 14.94 14.94
Wheat, No. 3 red. 1.48 1.50
Corn, No. 2 yellow. 9.14 9.14
Oats, No. 1. 1.44 1.44
Flour, Minn. pat. 7.20 7.25
Lard, prime. 12.90 11.80 11.75
Pork, 100 lb. 16.50 16.25
Beef, family. 20.50 19.50 19.50
Sugar, gran. 9.00 8.00 5.50
Iron, No. 2 Phil. 31.14 23.76 21.26
Silica, 95% 1.58 1.58 1.58
Lead. 8.32 8.32 8.32
Tin. 49.75 41.50 28.75
Copper. 17.00 15.50 13.00
Rubber, raw, sheet. 14.50 13.50
Cotton, Mid. Uplands. 21.20 22.20 18.50
Steel billets, Pitts. 42.25 37.50 28.00
Print cloths. 0.05 0.05 0.05
Zinc. 8.25 7.55 4.75

FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING

Federal Mining & Smelting Company for the quarter ended Jan. 31, 1923, reports excess of receipts of \$488,194 over expenditures before the deduction of \$20,770 for construction and equipment, and of \$7169 for defense, development, and maintenance. Total \$1,061 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. No account is taken of either expense or depreciation. In the quarter ended Oct. 31, 1922, excess receipts were \$316,393.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open High Low Last
Mar. 30.75 31.04 30.75 31.02

Air Reduction. 65 65 65 65 65

Allied Rubber. 145 145 145 145 145

Allied Chem. 1114 1114 1114 1114 1114

Allis Chalm. 434 434 434 434 434

Am Ag Chem. 334 34 334 334 334

Am Ag Ch pf. 65 65 65 65 65

Am Beet Sug. 48 48 48 48 48

Am Bldg. 584 584 584 584 584

Am Brake Sh. 784 784 784 784 784

Am B S F pf. 108 108 108 108 108

Am Can. 104 104 104 104 104

Am Car pf. 112 112 112 112 112

Am Car. F. 182 182 182 182 182

Am Crt. Oil. 17 17 17 17 17

Am Hide & L. 129 129 129 129 129

Am Inter Corp. 314 314 314 314 314

Am La France. 124 124 124 124 124

Am Lub. Oil. 354 354 354 354 354

Am Lub Oil pf. 57 57 57 57 57

Am Loco. 1355 1355 1355 1355 1355

Am Lub. Oil. 1355 1355 13

ANNUAL REPORT OF AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL

Profit and Loss Deficit Increased by \$569,826 in 1922—Company Gradually Recovering

The annual report of the American International Corporation for the 1922 calendar year is issued. It shows a consolidated income of \$21,345 after operating expenses, taxes and interest. After tax reserves and other deductions the balance sheet deficit was increased by \$569,826.

A year ago net earnings were \$184,681, but after reserves for possible losses in accounts receivable and inventories and other deductions the reduction in profit and loss surplus was \$8,307,305.

The consolidated income account of American International Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, compares as follows:

	1922	
Inc fr oper	\$1,567,312	
Int & div rec	1,540,919	
Total inc	3,108,231	
Deduct:		
2,615,676	4,306,288	
Foreign & dom taxes	89,789	169,812
Interest	381,422	926,417
Tot deduc	3,086,007	5,262,115
Surplus	21,345	184,681
Prev prof & loss	*5,899,456	3,407,847
Res for losses	500,000	6,000,000
Tot surp	*8,378,113	*8,407,472
Sundry adj	91,131	12,134
Prof & loss	*4,640,554	*5,899,456

*Profit item consists mainly of losses due to writing down to nominal values of investment in foreign subsidiaries not now functioning.

Expenses Reduced

President Matthey C. Brush says in part:

In 1921 the net income of the corporation was \$1,05,336. There was received in 1922 approximately \$538,000 less than in 1921 in interest from proprietary companies (due to their reduced borrowings and to lower interest rates) and \$390,000 less in dividends on stocks owned. The miscellaneous income of 1921 included a net profit of \$84,185 realized by the sale of sundry securities.

In 1922 from the sale of securities there was a loss of \$30,516. The operating expenses of \$605,973 in 1922 were \$286,295 less than in 1921 and the interest paid, 23,249, was \$144,761 less.

On Dec. 7, 1922, your corporation received notice from the United States Internal Revenue Department making claims in connection with the 1917, 1918 and 1919 taxes against your corporation and its proprietary companies of approximately \$400,000, the value of which claims your corporation does not admit and which it is now contesting.

The proprietary companies wholly owned by American International Corporation showed for 1922 an aggregate net operating loss of \$255,490 as compared with a net operating loss of \$1,695,809 for 1921.

Balance Sheet Items

The balance sheet of American International Corporation (proper) as of Dec. 31, 1922, includes secured loans amounting to \$462,545, a loan to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of \$225,000, and advances to the Chinese Government amounting to \$1,692,461. These advances were made at various dates between 1916 and 1919, and in connection with the railway and canal contracts in the latter of which the Industrial Bank of Japan is jointly interested with the American International Corporation. Owing to disturbed political conditions in China, no interest is at present being paid on account of these advances.

The investments (capital stocks owned and advances) represented by proprietary companies are as follows: Allied Machinery Company of America, \$3,075,000; G. Anstieck & Co., Inc., \$3,700,000; Carter, Mac & Co., Inc., \$1,440,000; Rosin & Turpentine Export Company, \$800,000; and B-Iss Re-frigerator Corporation, \$43,000.

These figures represent the balance of the original cost of these investments after deducting the losses which have been charged off or provided for through reserves in previous years.

The aggregate "net worth" as represented on the respective books of these companies is slightly in excess of the aggregate amount at which they stand on the corporation's books.

These companies did in 1922 a total business of \$21,845,710, compared with \$24,875,038 in 1921, but owing to drastic economies effected in operating expenses the operating loss which in 1921 was nearly \$1,700,000 was cut in 1922 to below \$260,000.

Securities Owned

Stocks and shares—listed securities: This item is made up of the following:

	1922
Internal Mar Marine co stock	78,000
Internal Mar Marine co stock	105,000
Pacific Mail Steamship Co	92,794
New York Shipbuilding Co	12,225
United States Rubber Co stock	11,250
Simons Petroleum Co	59,744

These investments stand on the corporation's books at a total cost of \$21,429,560. The cost exceeded the market value based on published quotations on Dec. 31, 1922, by approximately \$12,200,000.

There were received in dividends during 1922 from the International Mercantile Marine Company \$570,000, as compared with \$630,000 in 1921 and from the New York Shipbuilding Corporation \$116,916, compared with \$31,775 in 1921.

During 1922 your corporation received a profit of \$150,000 in connection with its participation in the purchase of Bolivian Government bonds, proceeds of which are being expended in the construction of 128 miles of railroad in Bolivia.

Your corporation participated during 1922 in the formation of Ulen & Co., a corporation organized for the purpose of undertaking development and financing of public works in Latin-America, which corporation at the present time is negotiating for several projects of a substantial nature. It is believed that this field offers a substantial opportunity for constructive development in this manner.

SHATTUCK-ARIZONA'S LOSS

Shattuck-Arizona Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports a net loss of \$23,924 after expenses, tax, and depreciation, compared with a deficit of \$33,882 in 1921.

GERMAN TRADE IS SLIGHTLY BETTER

Imports Increased, Exports Decreased From December

Preliminary estimates of German import and export quantities for January have been given out by German official sources, and cabled to the United States Department of Commerce by Commercial Attaché Herring, Berlin. Imports amounted to 4,730,000 metric tons, showing an increase of about 400,000 tons over the December figure.

This increase is due largely to imports of bituminous and brown coal during January, the former amounting in quantity to 1,370,000 metric tons. Imports of lumber, iron, and foodstuffs, particularly rye, also show an advance. On the other hand a decline is noticed in imports of all finished products, particularly textiles and iron products.

Exports for January amounted to 1,760,000 metric tons as compared with 1,766,000 metric tons in December. The decrease is due to the small export of textile, lumber, potash, coal, cement, and semimanufactured iron products.

PIG IRON MARKET IS STRONGER WITH ADVANCING PRICES

The Iron Age says: On pig iron, semifinished steel and some forms of the finished product the week has brought further advances in prices, and all the signs of strength in the market has shown in recent weeks are rather more pronounced. At the same time leading producers of steel are giving full prominence to the high rate of output, which ingot statistics show was at 44,000,000 tons a year in February or greater than the average of the war-peak years 1917 and 1918.

The United States Steel Corporation's increase of 373,000 tons in unfilled orders last month, when its operating rate averaged close to 90 per cent, emphasized its policy of selling freely. Some independent companies meanwhile have been in the position of shipping more steel than they were customarily booking, and the industry, as a whole, is not sold up to the extent indicated by the Steel Corporation figures.

It has been noted for some time that finished steel prices have advanced without checking buying, but this week there is the caution from western markets that high material may cut down car orders. A few cases of steel are cut, but they are not missed. Farm implement makers are also concerned, but this season's output is largely based on relatively low prices for steel.

RISING PRICES IN HARDWARE MARKET

NEW YORK, March 14—Hardware Age, in its weekly review of the hardware market, will say tomorrow:

"Rising costs of metals, cotton, and other raw materials necessary in the manufacture of hardware items, are expected to bring about further advances in finished hardware. Staple lines are in moderate demand. The deliveries of spring goods are hampered by freight terminal congestion coupled with an inadequate supply of cars and locomotives.

"Jobbers anticipate shortages in poultry netting, garden tools, screen wire and in other spring lines. The nail situation remains unchanged, the demand exceeding the supply. The various market centers show speculative interests and shaded prices.

"Current advances of 10 per cent have been made on padlocks, hand taps, machine screw taps, stove bolts, carriage bolts, machine bolts, lag screws and casters. Some manufacturers have advanced prices on wrenches, picks, wheelbarrows, auto jacks and other standard items."

REPORT OF REGAL SHOE CO. IS MUCH BETTER THAN 1921

The annual report of the Regal Shoe Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net earnings of \$372,15, which includes profit from the sale of New York real estate.

This compares with a net loss in 1921 of \$807,520 and a deficit after special deductions and preferred dividends of \$1,082,854. The company has \$2,029,800 preferred stock and \$2,500,000 common.

CHICAGO ROAD'S REPORT SHOWS A BETTERMENT

The annual report of the Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company for the year ended Dec. 31 is issued.

Net earnings of the transit company, the railway company and the New Jersey company for this period were \$2,643,693 comparing with \$2,490,040 in the preceding year and \$1,102,748 in 1920.

PENN SEABOARD STEEL

Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation and associated companies report for 1922 a deficit after interest charges of \$515,447, compared with a deficit of \$749,045 in the preceding year. On Dec. 31, 1922, profit and loss surplus stood at \$4,000,541, compared with \$4,960,188 on Dec. 31, 1921.

FORD SALES IN FEBRUARY

A total of 116,080 Ford cars were sold in February, a new record for the shortest month of the year. February sales exceeded those of January by more than 15,000 and marked the eleventh month in which Ford sales have topped the 100,000 mark.

AMERICAN TEXTILE EARNINGS

The American Textile Company's earnings for 1922 after depreciation, interest and discount, reserves for taxes and preferred dividend, were \$73,548, or \$10.22 a share earned on the 7,191 shares of outstanding common stock of no par value.

LOS ANGELES GAS EARNINGS

Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1923, gross earnings \$11,915,471, net earnings \$8,922,547 and balance for dividends \$2,346,672.

STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA SELLS TREASURY STOCK

NEW YORK, March 15—The Standard Oil Company of California directors have authorized the sale of additional unissued stock in the treasury at \$25 a share to stockholders of record March 26. Subscription rights expire April 25.

The proceeds of the sale of stock, at par \$25, will provide additional capital for increased refining, transportation and storage facilities, due to the expanding market for petroleum products and the present enlarged crude oil production. The stock is to be offered in the proportion of one share for each eight shares held.

DIVIDENDS

American Textile Founders declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock of record April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Liberty Bureau has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the common for the period April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The First National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share payable April 3 to stock of record March 21.

Will & Baumer Candy Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the preferred stock payable April 3 to stock of record March 20.

The Hydrex Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 25¢ per share payable April 3 to stock of record March 21.

Ogilvie Flour Mills declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock payable April 3 to stock of record March 21.

Albert Pick Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share payable April 3 to stock of record March 21.

United Gas Improvement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, the same rate as three months ago, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock payable April 14 to stock of record March 31 and the preferred is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record May 1.

Directors of Western Pipe & Steel Company declared dividends on the common stock by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

Prairie Oil & Gas Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

Wilson & Co. declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock payable April 2 to stock of record March 24.

Marland Oil Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable April 2 to stock of record March 24.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

Dubbed Condenser Radio Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock payable April 2 to stock of record March 20.

Air Reduction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

American Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

Kansas Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

Major Gas & Electric Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 35 cents on the common and 25 cents on the preferred stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

Prairie Gas & Electric Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common and of \$1.75 on the preferred stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

General Power & Light Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

Acadian Gas & Electric Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

Weber Plant Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

Puget Sound Power & Light Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

Montgomery Ward declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

General Fire Engine Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

McMahon Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

General Biscuit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

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General Biscuit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

* The Rejected Pupil

IN THE latter days of 1814, when the allied armies were slowly driving Napoleon back from the French-German frontiers toward Paris, the Austrians, in order to take the great general in the rear, invaded Italy from the north. Directly in the path of the invading army was the tiny village of Roncole, situated at the foot of the Apennines, 15 miles distant from Parma. In a tumble-down structure, one of many dwellings which sheltered the laboring people of Roncole, lived Carlo and Luigia Verdi and their infant son, Giuseppe. Carlo was the proprietor of a small inn, pretentious as to name, but so humble as to accommodations that he combined with his duties as innkeeper the more remunerative one of shopkeeper, in which task he was assisted by his wife.

Then came the troublous times when the invading army swept over northern Italy, and the waters from a broken mill dam, leaving only rain behind it. For safety Verdi sent his wife, with the little Giuseppe tightly clasped in her arms, to the church with the other women of the village. Higher and higher Luigia fled in the old church, as she heard the voices of the soldiers below her, until she reached the old belfry and there she remained safely hidden until she saw the foe finally retreat; only to learn that, of all who sought refuge there, only she and the infant, afterward to become Italy's master-musician, were saved.

One by one the quiet dwellings of the village were restored and Carlo went on with his tasks of inn and shopkeeper, going weekly to replenish his stocks of one Antonio Baretti, a merchant in the neighboring town of Busseto. The Milan Philharmonic Society was

about to give Haydn's "Creation"; the house was filled, the people waiting, but the regular conductor had not appeared. A director of the society espied Verdi seated in the audience, and immediately besought him to come to their assistance, assuring him that he need only play the bass part for instruction at the Conservatorio, the most famous training school in Italy. To the lasting disgrace of that institution the Conservatorio rejected Verdi, as showing no special aptitude for music!

The Next Step

Verdi did not allow himself to be disheartened, nor did he believe the decision of the Conservatorio. Instead he turned to Vincenzo Lavigna, conductor of the theater of La Scala, for instruction. Lavigna, after working a little with Verdi, prophesied: "Giuseppe is prudent, studious, and intelligent, and some day will do honor to the regular conductor of the society."

A Writer of Operas

Verdi could have become one of the world's great conductors, but he chose instead to write operas, in which line of endeavor he became highly successful. Many of his operas have found a permanent place in the affections of the people, for essentially he is a composer for the people, and he loved to relate how, when his first successful opera was in rehearsal with the singers and musicians disdaining it and performing half-heartedly, its strains attracted the attention of the workmen back of the stage, who ceased their work and with one accord shouted: "Bravo, bravo, viva il maestro."

A Spinet for the Boy

An itinerant violinist, known as Bagasset, was the first one to see musical possibilities in the boy, and he begged the osteria-keeper to allow his son to become a musician. The father was so impressed by the earnest pleadings of the old violinist that, when Giuseppe was seven years old, he added a spinet to the family possessions. Giuseppe could hardly be parted from the instrument; he was there, practicing scales and discovering chords the first thing in the morning, and he had to be called away from it at night. The boy's devotion to his instrument was the talk of the village. He had many friends among the people of Roncole, and one even went so far as to offer to keep the spinet in repair, which was no light favor; for, owing to Giuseppe's constant practicing, the instrument was often in need of new jacks, pedals or leathers.

All this impressed upon his parents the need of education both academic and musical for their son, now eight years old; so it was determined to send him away to the neighboring town of Busseto, where for the princely sum of three pence per diem Giuseppe was boarded, lodged, and tutored at the principal academic institution there. Here he received his instruction in the three R's. For his musical education, Giuseppe was forced to trudge to Roncole, for the organist of the church there, Baisstrochi, was deemed a great musical authority. He willingly took the boy as his pupil.

"Ah, now," said Carlo and Luigia, "our son is on the way to become a great musician. Who knows, perhaps even he may some day take Baisstrochi's place as organist!"

At the end of 12 months, Baisstrochi made the astonishing admission that he had nothing more to teach young Verdi; he had acquired all he knew. What more education could the boy want, argued the parents, so at 10 years of age they apprenticed him as office boy to the wholesale merchant, Baretti, to whose shop, in Busseto, Carlo was wont to repair weekly with his orders for merchandise. Instead of this ending his musical career, as one would think, it was really a great step in progress, for Antonio Baretti, wholesale grocer though he was, also was a patron of music, being distinguished as the president of the local Philharmonic Society. His home was a general meeting place for musicians, the rehearsals of the Philharmonic Society being held there, and Baretti himself could play creditably on several instruments. When Baretti discerned the musical ability of his office boy, he encouraged him all he could, invited him to the rehearsals at his home and even allowed him to make use of his piano forte. It is to Giuseppe's credit that, though he took every advantage of these welcome opportunities, he did not neglect his duties as office boy, but swept the floors and ran errands to the best of his ability.

A New Patron

The leader of the Philharmonic Society was Giovanni Provesi, who immediately became interested in the young musician. In return for the privilege of attending the rehearsals and public concerts of the society, Giuseppe copied the instrumental parts of some of the players and in this way received considerable knowledge of orchestration; and Provesi gave him some gratuitous instruction; but, like his former teacher, was forced to declare at the end of several years that Verdi knew as much as he himself did.

In his eleventh year the proud hopes of his parents were fulfilled, for the position of organist at Roncole was vacant and, by the unanimous wish of the village, the post was given to young Verdi. He retained this position until he was eighteen, receiving in payment for his services \$112s. yearly. He maintained this post, in addition to his work at Busseto, trudging back and forth between the two towns as his duties claimed him.

Verdi's friends believed in him and in his future. He had early marked out for himself a career far beyond their vision, but they assisted him each in his own way, and one of the beautiful things about Verdi is that he never seems to have forgotten a kindness done him. In his later and highly successful years even the old violinist, Bagasset, was remembered and cared for.

Now it was that, when Giovanni Pro-

vesi said that the boy had progressed beyond him, his friends declared that he must go to the Conservatorio di Musica at Milan. Baretti agreed to advance the money, pending the decision of the institution. With a light heart Verdi departed for Milan and applied for instruction at the Conservatorio, the most famous training school in Italy. To the lasting disgrace of that institution the Conservatorio rejected Verdi, as showing no special aptitude for music!

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Judy

JUDY was nobody's dog. One day, a year before, a thin, shivering little fox terrier had come to the kitchen door and appealed for a meal, and the good-natured little Neapolitan cook had fed her. So Judy attached herself to the hotel, far up in the Himalaya Mountains, becoming a recognized part of the establishment. An old collar was found for her (dog licenses are not yet necessary in India) and Judy embarked on a career of complete freedom and ease, dividing her time between the hotel and certain favored houses where she visited.

In the season, Judy flourished and fared well. Many were the tibits that came to her from the dining room. But, in the winter months, she depended more on individual kindnesses from neighbors, for the hotel was, for the most part, empty, and meals inclined to be scarce.

One morning, late in December a little girl named Christina spied Judy at the bottom of the garden, gnawing a rather dry looking bone. There had been a heavy fall of snow during the night and it was cold. Christina guessed that Judy would be hungry, so she ran along home to ask for some scraps. There was nothing in the larder that would appeal to Judy's doggie taste, so Singh Bheer, the cook, was sent to the bazaar to buy a tin plate, some coarse rice, and three pennypot worth of pieces. Presently a tempting meal was placed upon the veranda. Chris scampered off to find Judy and, a few moments later, they both came bounding up the garden path. Judy romped up to the plate,

sniffed it thoroughly all round and then, to everyone's surprise, went galloping off as fast as she could. Down the garden through the gate and up the steep hillside sped Judy. The astonished household waited, events they had not to wait long. Over the hill crept up two rapid moving specks, which gradually took on the shape of dogs. They were Judy and the redoubtable Micky, her son, now some six months old. On they came at hurtling speed till Micky, breathless and panting, flung himself to the plate and began to devour its savory contents. His forepaws were firmly placed on the edge of the plate and periodically, in his eagerness, he tumbled nose first into the appetizing mess. Meanwhile Judy sat by, calmly surveying the scene, glancing with affected indifference at her (I regret to say it) greedy son. But soon Micky had had enough and began to look about for other interests. Then Judy, with a certain dignity of manner, went up and gingerly ate what Micky had left.

It was obvious that one plate a day would not be sufficient, so orders were given for a second plate and two lots of dinner.

Next day, when Singh Bheer took out the two plates of food, he found awaiting him with eager expectancy, Judy, Micky, and a huge, shaggy-brown mongrel. The plates were set down; Micky tackled one and his friend the other, and Judy fed from both plates alternately. The repast ended, the dogs strutted off down the path and over the hill.

And so every day that winter, at 12 o'clock, were seen the three dogs breakfasting on Christine's veranda.

Something About Buttons

YOU would not think, would you, that it would ever matter much what kind of buttons one wore? They are such little things, even the largest of them, so that none of us pay much attention to them. But that is because we are fortunate enough to be able to wear what we like and to have just the clothes which suit our fancy. People living in some countries are not as fortunate, however. In China, for instance, there are strict laws about dress and one has to wear just the clothes of one's special rank in life. So everybody knows by looking at people exactly what position in life they occupy, just as we in our country know who are policemen, or soldiers, or sailors, or nurses by what they have on. In China all high officials have to wear a round gold-pie-shaped hat with a button on it. There are nine grades of these officials and the first grade officials wear a bright red button in their cap, the second a dark red one, the third a dark blue, the fourth a light blue, the fifth a crystal button, the sixth a white one, the seventh and eighth a gold one and the ninth a silver one. So it matters greatly in China what button you have on your hat.

Buttons of Different Materials

They have been made of all sorts of different materials from diamonds and porcelain to wood. Diamond buttons were fashionable at one time, but of course no one but rich people could afford them. A manufacturer of buttons was once asked what buttons were made of, and he said that they were made of so many different materials that it would be easier to say what they were not made of. Metal buttons are often interesting, because they have some device stamped on them. Some are regimental buttons, bearing the device of some particular regiment. Sometimes, if a coat with metal buttons is lost, the finder would know to whom it belonged from the crest or distinguishing mark on the buttons. The well-known Blue Coat Boys, the boys of the famous English school, Christ's Hospital, have a portrait of their founder, King Edward VI, on all their buttons.

There is one class of persons who are extremely fond of buttons and they are the costermongers of London. Do you know who costermongers are? They are people who sell fruit, flowers, vegetables and fish from a barrow or stall in the open street. They form a distinct class from other traders. Not only are they hardworking and deserving people, but they are also interesting in other ways, one being their favorite style of dress; the women costermongers are extremely fond of feathers and the men of pearl buttons. Most of them have several rows of these buttons on their "best" or "Sunday" clothes, but some of them, especially the so-called "coster king," have coats entirely covered with them. There must be hundreds of buttons on these coats which are called "pearlies." Really they do make a handsome show, and the costers love them.

Hidden Common Abbreviations

In each of the following sentences is a common abbreviation, the letters forming each being in their correct order.

1. In America many think Liberty means all absence of restraint.
2. Charlie lost his cap today in that strong wind.
3. I like apples (good Baldwins) better than any other fruit.
4. Harry said he would do that problem if it took him all day.
5. It is wise to read each day at least a few lines of the best poetry.
6. Let's have a good game of tag tonight after school.
7. I'd like to know why Tom doesn't hurry up and overtake us.
8. Did you see that beautiful comet which appeared in the east last night?
9. I have gone through my desk twice and can't find my pen.
10. Have you seen anything of Richard's arithmetic?

The key to the puzzle, Magic Sentences, which appeared upon this page for March 1, is as follows:

1. Me. 2. N. H. 3. Conn. 4. Wis. 5. Colo. 6. Ind. 7. Ala. 8. Del. 9. Fla. 10. Penn.

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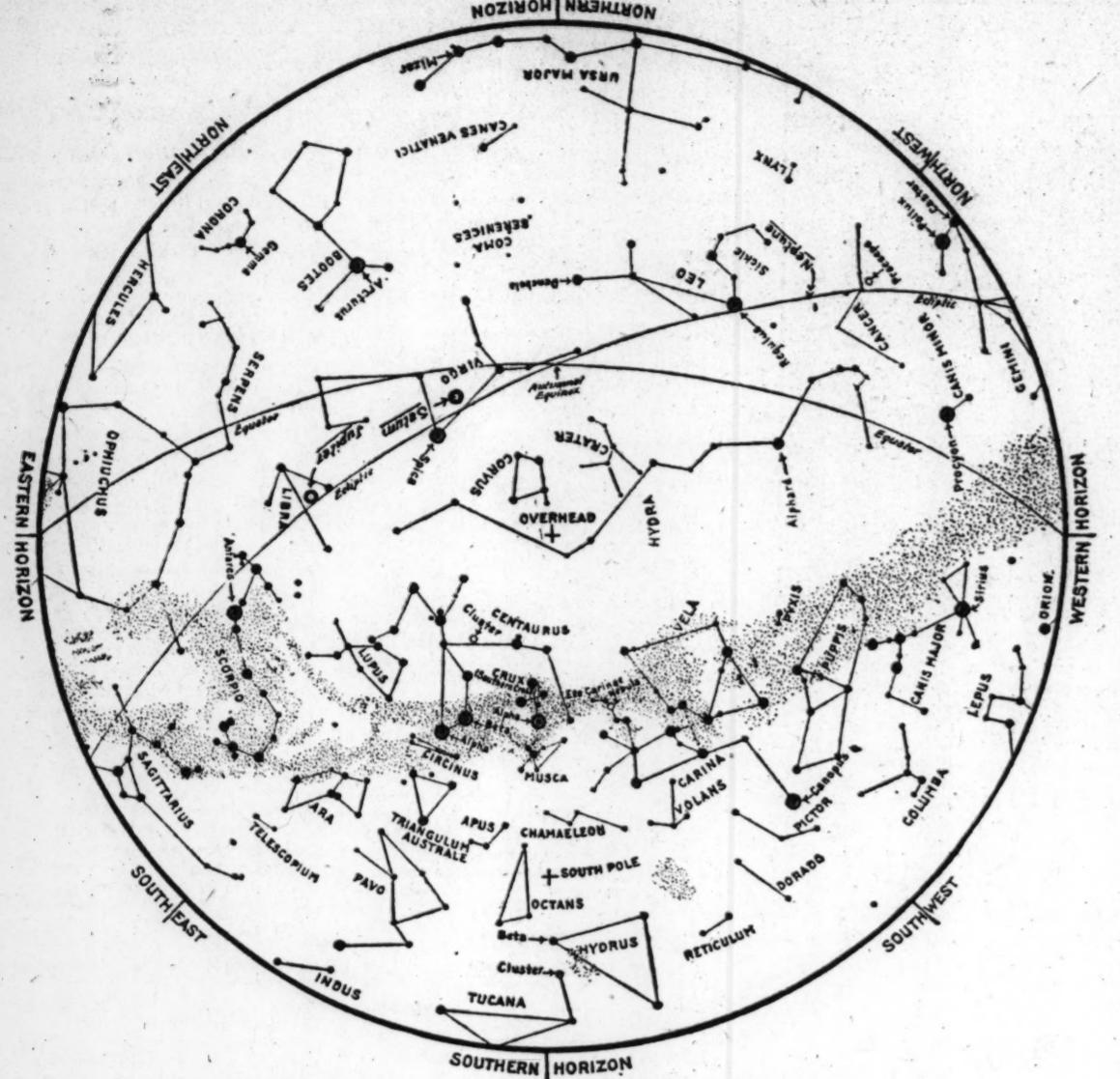
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The Southern Heavens for April Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

OUR star map for April shows 11 first-magnitude stars. Of these Alpha Centauri is the nearest one to us. Nevertheless, it is far enough away, so that its neighborly messages, even though borne on the wings of light, are more than four years in transit. Its real brightness is nearly equal to that of the sun. Consequently, when we look at Alpha Centauri, we look in the northeast. The Great

Scorpion, and the Archer. Overhead the Crow hovers, as in company with the Cup it attends. Hydra, the Water-snake. The Twins, the Crab, and the Lion are departing in the northwest. The Virgin and the Scales are coming to the meridian north of the zenith, followed by the Serpent and the Serpent-bearer. The Herdsman (Bootes) and the Crown (Corona) appear in the northeast. The Great



The April Evening Sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on April 7 at 11 p. m., April 22 at 10 p. m., May 8 at 9 p. m., and May 23 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

Centauri, we may know how our solar star appears to star lovers in this near, though distant, orb. Next in order of distance is Sirius, the Dog-star, which is nine light-years away, and has a brightness of 26 suns. Procyon, the Fore-dog, is distant 11 light-years, and equals six suns in luminosity. The other first-magnitude stars now visible, Arcturus, Pollux, Regulus, Alpha Crucis, Spica, Beta Centauri, Antares and Canopus, are increasingly far away, ranging from 30 light-years for Arcturus to 350 light-years for Antares. Canopus is so remote that it is difficult to get any line on the distance. Calling it of the order of 500 light-years, its brightness must be 40,000 times our sun. Even this great figure is not impossible, for a star found last year by Dr. Plaskett, as described in The Christian Science Monitor, has a luminosity equivalent to 50,000 suns like ours.

The Many Constellations

Turning now to the constellation figures, we may see a notable train along the Milky Way, which spans the southern portion of the sky. The Southern Cross stands upright almost on the meridian at our time of observation. The disparity in the brightness of its several stars is frequently a disappointment to those beholding it for the first time. Some have a preference for the false cross, which is indicated on the map by dotted lines connecting four stars in the constellations of Vela and Carina. Yet one returns to gaze at the real Southern Cross and feels some of the awe of the early navigators who first visualized it.

At the left hand of the Cross is the Coal-Sack, that apparent vacuity or "hole in the sky." It forms a dark blot on the brilliancy of the Milky Way. "Blot" is not an inept word to describe it, for astronomers no longer believe there is any absolute void, but that a dark intervening cloud of cosmic matter blots out the light of the stars beyond. The few stars which may be photographed within the borders of the Coal-Sack are undoubtedly nearer to us than the obscuring cloud.

Centaurus encircles this region, deriving its name from the centaur Chiron of Greek mythology. Chiron taught Achilles, and also young Jason, the hero who, with the other Argonauts, brought back the Golden Fleece to Iolcus by the sea. At the right-hand of the Centaur is Jason's famous ship, Argo. This name was originally applied to the combination which now for convenience is divided into Carina (the keel), Puppis (the stern), and Vela (the sails).

The Eta Carinae Nebula is a wonderfully rich starry region, mingled with nebulous matter. It is known also as the "Key-hole" nebula, from the dark marking of that shape projected upon its surface. The star Eta has a remarkable history. It began to brighten early in the last century. Suddenly, in 1837, it increased its brilliancy until it equaled Alpha Centauri. Later it outshone all the stars except Sirius. After many fluctuations its light ebbed, and now it appears indistinguishable in brightness from a host of inconspicuous stellar companions of the seventh magnitude. Its blazings forth is one of the mysteries of the skies.

Toward the west, whither Argo is drifting, is Canis Major, while east of the Centaur are the Wolf, the

financial conditions, approximately 100 schools in the outlying parts of the Province were closed at present.

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MONTREAL, March 13 (Special Correspondence)—It is announced that the Southern Canada Power Company will proceed during the present year with the \$80,000,000 development at Hemming's Falls, near Drummondville, on the St. Maurice River. This development is being made owing to the increasing demand for power in the eastern townships, and in addition to the natural growths of the market, the company has a contract to deliver 10,000 horsepower to the Shawinigan Company within the next two years.

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EDUCATIONAL

Duty of Universities to Produce Teachers, Says English Headmaster

By E. SHARWOOD SMITH

London, England

Special Correspondence

THE problem of education is the problem of the teacher. Is this admitted? Is it a fact that we are educated, when we are educated, not by books or syllabuses or subjects or codes or curricula or commissions but by persons?

It is mind that quickens mind as star flashes light to star. I think that—with a slight reservation in individual cases where a book though a dead thing in itself is so vivified by the spirit of its writer that without the medium of the living person it can of itself educate, or where nature herself sometimes seems to take the job straight into human hands—that my contention is true. But if it is a truth we must admit also, I think, that it is constantly neglected. Even Plato when he drew up his splendid schemes of education forgot it. He makes no provision for the teacher. Did he think that the teacher comes into being as he would himself perhaps have expressed it, by a sort of divine dispensation?

But that as it may it will be allowed that for a great system of national education the first thing wanted is the teacher. And he (or she) is not so common as many people seem to suppose. It is not merely a question of money. Generous salaries and pensions on a lavish scale will not of themselves produce teachers—at any rate the sort of teachers that are needed.

Not Equipped to Find Essentials

The English Board of Education has no machinery by which to discover men and women. For the "accidents" of education, it has machinery in abundance, for the essentials none! It can furnish the instruments without which education cannot do its proper work, but that is all. Let us recognize this quite frankly. It is in vain to look either to the board or to the local education authorities great or small. We must search elsewhere.

The "elsewhere" can I think be nowhere but in the universities. It is their job to produce the teachers. Not of course is this their sole task. The result of such an idea would be to perpetuate on a greater scale, and with more disastrous effect the mistake of the training colleges. The teachers above all things must not be segregated—be planted out, so to speak, in rows by themselves. They must grow up in close association with all sorts and conditions of people. They must be, if I may be pardoned the expression, "universalized." That admitted it still remains that one of the chief duties of the universities is to find and train the teachers of the future. Unfortunately the universities have failed us badly of late years, largely owing to a somewhat narrow material outlook. They have, if I am not mistaken, deliberately dumped up the supply. They have discouraged promising students on the ground that they could do much better for themselves in other callings. That is true no doubt, by "better" they mean financially better. And the pay and prospects of the teacher in the golden days before the war were not attractive! The pay and prospects were inadequate to attract the teachers that we wanted, but on the other hand it may be said, with justice that some at least of the teachers we have had have been such as hardly to merit even what they received.

Must Break the Circle

And to achieve progress in education, the real education—that illumination of the spirit—for which this country, like all other countries at

The Observatory

BECAUSE the work has nothing of the spectacular about it and is not of that practical character so appealing to the modern mind, not much is said and even less is generally known of the very definite movement in various parts of the country to inculcate in public school children an appreciation of art, music and literature. The story from Tulsa, Okla., published in The Christian Science Monitor last week, is by no means the only evidence of the progress that is being made by what may rightly be called a miniature renaissance. In Tulsa the dominant effort seems to be to give the pupils an interest in beautiful buildings and parks so that when the planning of the city is eventually left in their hands, they will know something of what is good and what is bad in architecture.

But in many other cities an even broader view prevails. It would perhaps be incorrect to speak of it as less utilitarian but at least it is more on the order of art for its own sake. Pupils are encouraged to visit museums, hear first-class concerts, read the best books and then they are taught to like and appreciate them. If the program succeeds as well as its sponsors expect, the problem of persuading children to make profitable use of some of their leisure time will be partially solved.

It is, of course, recognized that

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the momentous crisis in the world's history, is looking, we must break the circle at some point. The only point at which we can break it lies in the universities. They are or should be the homes of idealism. If the service of education is represented there to be, as it really is, a great spiritual adventure crying loudly for pioneers ready, as all pioneers must be ready, to take risks and make experiments

schools should have a firmer basis for their teaching and the museums a better notion of what should constitute the collections which they arrange especially for children. The whole program connotes the coming of an entirely new theory in art instruction. The child is no longer considered simply as a little adult but is held to have an artistic world all his own.

Although Pennsylvania's outstanding educational accomplishment of the year is commonly supposed to be the passage of a bill which makes it necessary for all teachers to have some training in the science of pedagogy, sight should not be lost of the



"Read to Us, Please"—Summer Nursery School, Oakhurst, N. J.

as well as a noble calling worthy of the best efforts of our best—"adventurers" will not be lacking. Given the teacher the problem of payment will solve itself.

The present "pause" may not be without value if we use it for considering carefully the proper methods for the provision and training of teachers of all grades. That will mean that our first duty, as a people, is to look to the universities. Not of course are they to be controlled or inspected in any way by the State for freedom is the first and last word in the charter of the university, and freedom there will, in the end, mean greater freedom in the schools. If we get the right living human material the "dead hand" of the boards and committees and systems and examinations will be sloughed off and cast away.

Assistance Without Interference

But State assistance without State interference is urgently needed. The State scholarships must be revived. The poor and promising clerk of Oxford and Cambridge and the younger universities must be helped judiciously and without conditions. Above all there must be no guarantee to take up teaching or any particular calling. That way lies disaster. The invested money will come back all right in countless ways. And if only the statesmen of the day will realize that without proper education our civilization will soon be as that of Nineveh and Tyre, that it is right thinking that creates wealth, and not wealth that creates right thinking, their example may even bring back into existence the "pious founder" for whom unfeigned we owe our splendid homes of learning in the past. How can the universities better serve the State and their other benefactors than by sending out a succession of their best to teach and train and inspire the youth of the land? The problem of education is the problem of the teacher and the problem of the teacher is the problem of the university.

notable results achieved throughout the State by a strict enforcement of the school attendance laws. Particularly significant are the statistics for the districts of the fourth class. Here the census shows a decrease in the number of children of 23,770. Yet, because of law enforcement, the enrollment in schools has increased by 6016. In all the other districts, enrollment has increased much faster than the population.

Results not unlike those in Pennsylvania have been reached in Kentucky. In his biennial report, just made public, George C. Colvin, state superintendent of public instruction, declares that the 1920 compulsory attendance law, "though poorly drawn," has been responsible for a marked increase in public school attendance. In the cities, in one year, attendance grew from 58 per cent to 62 per cent and in the rural districts from 55 to 65 per cent. But the need in Kentucky is for a still stronger law and for more rigid enforcement. "The best schools ever devised," says Mr. Colvin, "will profit us not unless the children attend them and we shall never eradicate illiteracy until we stop making illiterates."

Ontario is to hold the ground gained by the passage of the Adolescent Act, the educators of the Province and the friends of youth must soon rally their forces. Powerful interests are behind a bill which would suspend the operation of the act until 1929 and which, if enacted into legislation, might have the effect of repealing it entirely. By the provisions of the new law all children, except those under the necessity of contributing to the family support, must stay in school until they are 18 years of age. Attendance at night school or part-time classes satisfies the requirements if the pupil is more than 16. Opponents of the act claim that the farming communities and the large industrial concerns are against it on the ground that it makes it difficult for them to secure the labor so much needed just now. Ontario's problem, then, is the comparatively simple one of deciding whether it thinks more of the prosperity of its factories than of the welfare of its children.

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THE HOME FORUM

High-Sounding Words and Others

WHAT does a writer need to know about words? In any good textbook on rhetoric one can find plenty of specific information about the meanings of words, their denotations and connotations, their tendency to degenerate into barbs and improprieties, the many ways in which they show wear and then renew their youth like the eagle. All this has been written and talked about from the time of Quintilian down to that of the youngest professor of English. But is this all? By no means. It leaves out of consideration the important fact that every word has a sound as well as a meaning, and that this sound—ugly or pleasing, majestic or homely, as the case may be—must contribute its quota, however minute, to the total symphony of a writer's style.

Doubtless it is true that the esthetic value of any style is chiefly determined by the ways in which words are linked together, rather than by the values of the separate sounds. None the less, one can detect in such highly conscious artists as Poe and Pater a decided preference for words of a certain weight and tone-color. Each syllable, to such writers, stands for the single note in music, and each word for the single chord. Just as it is possible to say of Beethoven or Chopin that he had a natural liking for this or that chord or interval, so one may say of Poe that he delighted in the bare sound, quite apart from the sense, of the word "nevermore."

Whether it be possible or not to escape entirely from the influence of meaning, everyone must have discovered in himself certain likings and dislikes for words which seem, at least, to be dependent upon the sound alone. An English journalist has recently made a list of his own verbal affections, not pretending that his choice should be valid for anyone besides himself. He knows and admits that each individual must make his own selection. I have found in his list of favorites one or two words which I abominate, and also among his rejected vocables a few which I rather admire. This has set me upon the task of separating my own verbal sheep from the goats in a way satisfactory at least to myself, if to no one else in the world.

First I set down ten words which are beautiful, as it seems to me, for their sound alone; chords of speech which contain in themselves a music delightful to any sensitive and instructed ear. At the head of the list I put the word "emerald," which I consider altogether the loveliest linking of soft vocables in the language. How often I have gone deliberately out of my way in order to get that word into a sentence, just as one might walk an extra mile to look at some

favorite tree or emerald pool. "Pavement" and "lousy" lie for second place in my list, but I am slightly inclined to give preference to the first for the reason that Ernest Dowson would have done so. (He had a theory that the letter "v" is the most beautiful of all letters, and that it can never be got into one's verse too often. The finest line in English seemed to him Poe's alliterative nonsense: "The viol, the violet, and the vine.")

Then there is "runcible," a word of all work coined by Edward Lear to fill

cathedral porch and castle gateway and Tudor manor-house.

A rolling stone is wisdom petrified. Gathering moss is menial occupation; any old garden rake can scrape it up. A rolling stone lives to noble purpose—it gathers polish. Polish is what the stone dearly loves. Polish is an exquisite patina embellishing its smooth surface, that gives transparency to its virtues, distinction to its appearance, and enhances considerably its monetary value in the market.

Beautiful stones, rare stones, emancipated from dark mines of the earth, cut and polished gems of high lineage and renown.

The ponderous boulder jacketed in

The Cradle of Switzerland

PERFUME of teming orchards, moist earth, thousands of wild-flowers, and pastoral peace over it all, revive memories of the overture to Verdi's "William Tell." (And indeed, why not?) This is the very land of William Tell. There amid the beech trees and overhanging foliage, in a quiet spot close to the water's edge, stands the lonely little chapel. It marks the escape of William Tell when he leaped from the boat, pushing it, laden with his erstwhile captors, back into the stormy lake. We enter the quaint little building and study

the environment was the only meat upon which the avid appetite of youth could feed. I lapped up Indians as a part of the novelist's tormented and unremitting search for adequate concepts of life and society, and threw upon them.

I began by knowing remnant of the vanished Mission San Gabriel group, then Yokuts, Palutes, Washoes, Utes, Shoshones, and later enlarged my borders to include some acquaintance with Mojaves, Pimas, Papagoes, Mescalero Apaches, Tewas, Taos, and an occasional individual Plainsman. Better than I knew any Indian, I knew the land they lived in. This I hold to be a prime requisite for understanding

The Way Out of Strife

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIMES when threatening clouds of strife and differences gather between men or nations, and disaster seems to impend, it is a comfort to turn trustingly to God, whom we know to be Truth and Love, for solace and peace; for in this divine source alone can there be found true deliverance and protection from the alarms and terrors that have their fictitious existence in the carnal mind, and are urged into seeming activity by so-called human will.

A Christianly metaphysical diagnosis of such untoward conditions discloses their source to be the result of fallacious human reasoning; and Christian Science corrects the testimony of corporeal sense by teaching that turning to the divine will, through right reasoning, a revelation of Truth can be obtained which will solve any problem. Assuming, then, that the only strife or contention mortals can exhibit is when so-called human will resists the divine will, food for thought is furnished, and many questions present themselves for candid consideration. Scholastic theology, assuming human will to be real, attempts to point a way out of the difficulty; but in so doing, conflicting opinions arise, and only confusion ensues in a supposed blending of two wills.

God being good, the nature of the divine will is peaceful and blessed; and as this is demonstrated or proved in the experience of an individual or a nation, in that proportion the troublesome conditions imposed by human will, or through will-power, will be diminished, and strife and suffering will be proportionately overcome.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 466): "The Science of Christianity comes with fan in hand to separate the chaff from the wheat. Science will declare God aright, and Christianity will demonstrate this declaration and its divine Principle, making mankind better physically, morally, and spiritually."

This differentiation between human will and the divine will,—the separating of the chaff from the wheat,—as it goes on in human consciousness, is seen to be the universal remedy for lessening strife and lightening the burden of mortality. Prayer and faith are requisite in this understanding; and the Lord's Prayer must be employed in its scientific and spiritual meaning. "Thy will be done" will then be consistently invoked, and victory insured in demonstrating man's God-given dominion. Humility and honesty are also requirements in subduing the human will; and these

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By

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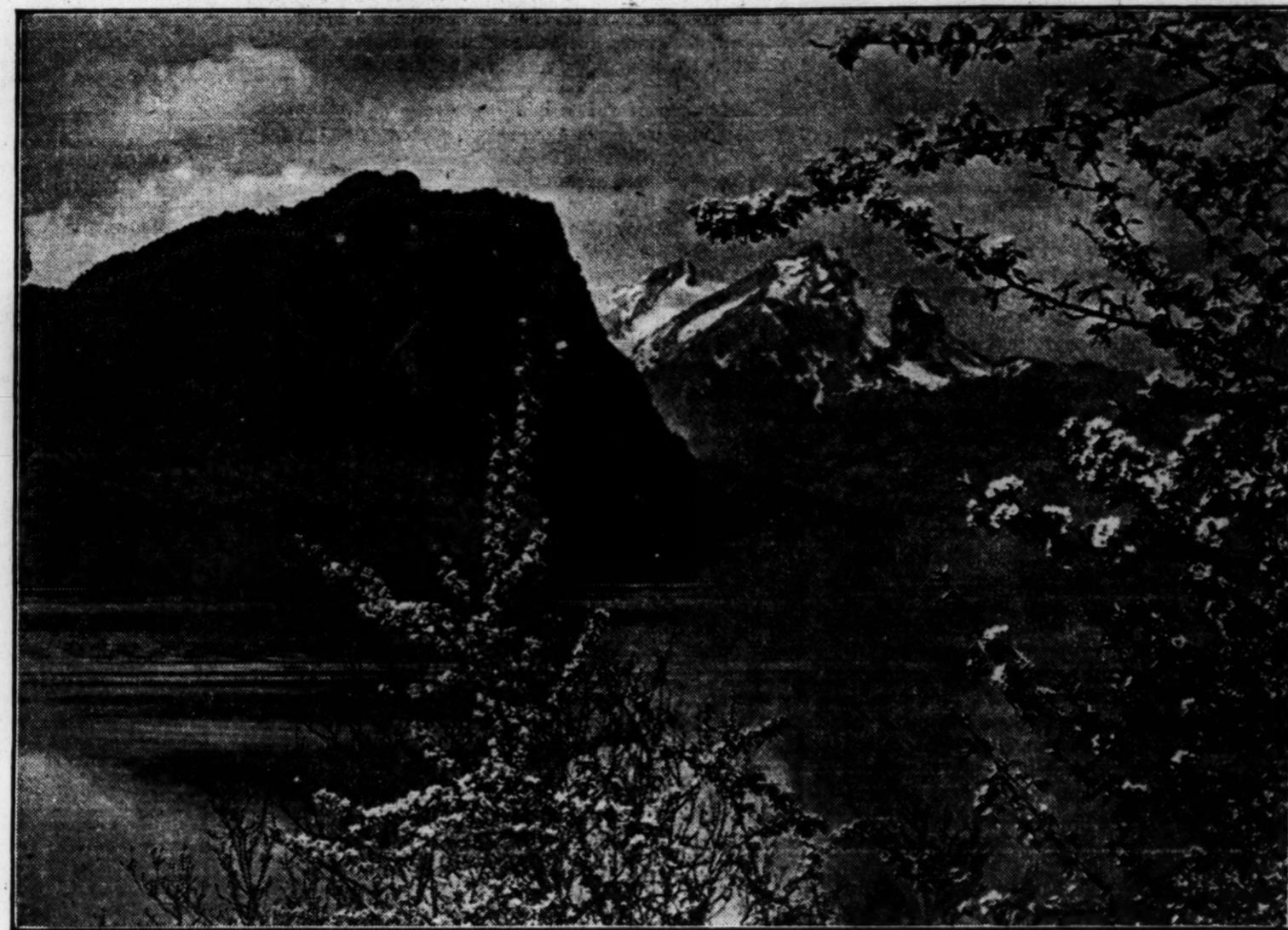
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Lake Lucerne, With Bürgenstock and Pilatus

Photograph by H. Meissner Zurich

almost any three-syllable gap in verse-making, but it is at least as beautiful as it is useful. We should have more such words as that, words which mean nothing in particular, and therefore whatever one chooses. If there were many of them we might come to value words more than we do for their mere music. My list proceeds with "purple," "hermitage," "Hawaiian," "drowsy," "seolian," and "silver." I do not attempt to arrange them in the order of value. Certainly the last two are among the best of them all. "Silver" is almost a perfect word. As for the others, it contributes nearly all the charm there is in that magical sentence: "I am a harpstring in the wind, geolian for thee."

One who is not accustomed to thinking of the sounds of speech as having any value aside from their meaning will have some difficulty at first in seeing, or rather in hearing, any special beauty in these words. Let him say them over to himself slowly a dozen times or more, pausing and concentrating upon the sounds alone. I think he will find the exercise worth his while. Among other things he will come to understand as never before, perhaps, Rossetti's lines about the five handmaidens,

whose names
Are five sweet symphonies:
Cecily, Gertrude, Magdalene,
Margaret, and Rosalys.

Now for a few words of which everyone, I should suppose, must abhor the "very sound." I set them down quickly and without comment, in order to get them out of the way: harsh, rehash, slug, gristle, scratch, slush, gulch, slick, and snatch, I find that I am disposed to be a little dogmatic about this list. "Here," as Bassano says, "are a few of the unpleasantries that ever blotted paper." They are all Anglo-Saxon and they bristle with self-assertive sibilants. Porcupine words, I call them.

There is a third group of words, polyssyllabic and drawn mostly from Latin, which convey suggestions of grandeur and magnificence. In this Miltonic group I place the following: mandragora, Gargantuan, multitudinous, innumerable, purposed, Himalayan, immemorial, Popocatapetl, Acroceraunian, Mesopotamia. When my horizons narrow and the skies shut down, what liberation I find in murmuring "that blessed word, Mesopotamia!" What suggestion of cool, unsullied heights in Popocatapetl! What amplitude and grandeur most of all in that thrilling sound as of a deep-toned organ—Acroceraunian! O. S.

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All for the Rolling Stone

Who appreciates a mossy stone?

The artist, the poet, and the simpleton—dreamers all of them, who revel in the beauty of its bewildering tints and its charming colours. They paint and sing and sigh in chorus of applause, and worship its melting and evanescent glories, but the architect, the man of affairs, dreads it. He detests the unwholesome moss; it damages, slippery, spongy stuff, it is fatal to his high craftsmanship. Moss collects moisture, and moisture soaks into stone. The sodden stone crumbles, and with it crumbles the architect's fair work which he chiselled on

lichen shelters under the steep-chanelled bank of the shallow stream rushing down the Sussex ghoul. It is an ancient sentinel emplaced centuries old. The huge grey boulder never shifts its seat, but it listens eternally to the hurrying waters hissing, foaming, leaping in cascade over the rocky bed of the stream beneath, and it watches apathetically the bejewelled splendour of the swift-winged kingfisher darting up and down the stream, a lightning streak of iridescent colour, foraging joyously for daily food.

These same, lichen-crusted stones never travel, but remain in dull stationary seclusion. Tomorrow offers no escape, and the day after tomorrow proposes no diversion for them. You may take a trip round the world, and return five years hence and find them still in the same place, only a little more mossy.

Think of the gay life the rolling stone enjoys, and prefer it if option swings your way! Drawn down into the sea with the seductive tide, tossed up again by the flirting waves, it leads a merry life. Visiting the mermaids' cave on the floor of the sea-forest, bleaching high on the pebbly beach the long hot summer day, it frolics in company with myriad other stones as merry as itself, which adds zest to its pleasure. Company is a cheerful tonic. Lonely pleasures lack flavour, and are less delightful than fun where others join in hand—Joseph Lucas, in "Ingenuous Voices."

The songs that I have gathered here With all their radiance crystal-clear, Their silvery gleam, their ruby glow, Were sung by singers long ago;

The sun that is at noon too bright To meet our faltering human sight, Through sunset haze doth oft appear More kind and visible and near.

So thin I well in formal dress Their inner ancient loveliness, Yet they, in duller robes attired, May be more soberly dressed.

—A. C. Benson, in Preface to "The Reed of Pan."

The Element of Greatness

Wandering among books and enjoying them, I find in a certain sense that the more I enjoy them, the harder becomes the task of criticism, the less sure one's faith in critical canons, and the fewer the canons themselves. Of one thing, though, I grow more and more sure—that the real business of the critic is to find out what is right with a great work of art—book, song, statue, or picture—not what is wrong. If the critic's work is to be worth while, it is the greatest element in the thing that he has to seek and find—to learn what it is that makes it live and gives it its appeal, so that, as Montaigne said of Plutarch, men "cannot do without it"; why it is that in a world, where everything that can be "scrapped" is "scrapped," is thrown aside and forgotten, this, this book or picture, refuses to be ignored, but captures and charms men.—T. R. Glover.

Happy

Happy is the man who has had some plain place of the world. John Addington Symonds.

Contacts With Amerindian Poetry

These contacts began when, with the ink on my diploma scarcely dry, I was transplanted from a middle western college town to that portion of the American desert which I have described in "The Land of Little Rain" and "Lost Borders." Here the problems of aboriginal life and its relation to

Harbour Stars

The summer stars are great and low and still

To men in ships safe-anchored for the night;

As near they seem as any riding-light

Run up aloft where air is gathering chill

And damp with night-fog. Clear they burn, that made

Safe passage in dark waters. Slow they rise,

Familiarly, and fair to knowing eyes

That watch them hours on end until they fade.

Now in the night a deep tranquillity

Takes all the quiet water and the shore;

And if the stars were not so large and near,

And showed no glimmering channel back to sea,

We might sleep dreamless, who are tuned to hear

The roadstead wind that calls us out once more.

—Bernice Lessiba Kenyon, in "Songs of Unrest."

Verities

Beyond this masquerade
Of shape and color, light and shade,
And dawn and set, and wax and wane,
Eternal verities remain.

—Whittier.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1923

Editorials

It is justifiable to hope that the day is past when to dare to say a kindly word for Germany laid the speaker open to the charge of pro-Germanism. Moreover, if a healing of the war's wounds is ever to be consummated, it will be brought about by facing the facts of the situation as they are and applying thereto the rules of Christianity, undimmed by memories of the war and free from malice, fear and envy. Much is written today about the great captains of

industry in Germany who are making capital out of the conditions as they find them and storing up their millions of wealth, and reports are rife in many quarters that Germany as a whole actually profited by the war and is today concealing vast stores of money, which if brought out to light would pay the reparations and still allow a plenty to remain in the country for needful development. In view of the discomfort experienced in some of the other countries which were involved in the war, in reality comparatively slight, but magnified in the eyes of their peoples out of all proportion to the facts, such stories do little besides arouse further animosity and implant in them a revengeful sense based upon self-pity and resentment.

What now is the truth concerning conditions in Germany today? Granted that there are some financiers who are enormously rich, it must be remembered also that this state of affairs is not confined to Germany alone. The scandal of war profiteering in their own countries is still a recent memory with many in Britain and America. How about the rank and file of Germany, the great mass of the people of the Nation? Certain facts are incontrovertible in this connection. For example: millions of Germans are in the direst extremity of poverty and distress; hundreds of thousands are literally on the very verge of starvation, without the wherewithal to buy the bare necessities of existence; many millions have lost their entire savings, their pensions, their life insurance policies. Thousands who a decade ago were in positions paying them the equivalent of \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year are eking out a bare livelihood at \$12 or \$15 a week now. Expert workmen are scarcely able to earn enough to purchase the simplest foods for themselves and their families, let alone clothes or the other ordinary requirements of civilization. As to the condition of students and natural scientists, it is almost beyond description. As a result—is it a matter of surprise?—morals are on the down grade, apparently at an alarming rate.

The German civilization is necessary to the world, and it is useless to try to deceive one's self into believing that the world's body politic can be healthy with one part suffering in this manner. These half-a-hundred million Germans who are in such distress are entitled to a hearing, and unless those more fortunate give it to them unasked, there is likelihood that in the months to come they may demand it in a way which will make itself heard and will not be downed.

IT HAS become a tedious truism to say that the world has shrunk; that today's oceans are narrower than yesterday's, its miles shorter. It is fully as true that the world grows more and more open, more hospitable. Many a door now is flung wide that long has stood unyieldingly closed. Korea is anything but a "Hermit" country. Khiva has become a way-station. Mecca need no longer be but a distant name to an enterprising traveler. White

men come and go at Timbuctoo with no hindrance save a desert fast being set at naught by plane and tractor and French ingenuity. It is true that Tibet's Dalai Lama recently refused certain "British Buddhists" permission to visit his long-veiled capital, but that was because it had transpired that the pilgrims were all trained moving-picture men, armed with their machines, and the Lhasa authorities not only disliked that idea but also (and certainly with some show of reason) questioned the authenticity of the "conversions."

And yet that "Roof of the World" is far, indeed, from the "Forbidden Land" which, almost proverbially, it has come to seem. Telegraph communication has been established with India for some considerable time. The Mt. Everest expedition was made heartily welcome there, photographing whatever they cared to in the Sacred City's self. Tomorrow or next day Sven Hedin is to set out on his fifth trip into its jumble of 10,000-foot valleys and 20,000-foot mountains, while the Russian explorer Koslov has just been granted a subsidy by the Soviet authorities to defray the costs of a three-year study of Tibetan archaeology and history.

Now comes Sir George Pereira to tell of a ten-day stay at Lhasa, where not only was he received by the Dalai Lama but entertained by him. Tempora mutantur, clearly. Setting out from Peking, Sir George covered something better than 7000 miles, walking perhaps a half of that little distance, and all within two years. The journey was peaceful throughout, even in the two worst of the brigand-infested provinces of China, Shensi and Szechuan; all the wayfarer found necessary was to inform the local magistrates, who "arranged" with the bandits. At the Tibetan capital he was made the guest of the Commander-in-Chief, a man of thirty-eight, deep in the study of English, who, as if in further proof of the changed stage-setting, said his daughter was attending a boarding school in Darjeeling.

As one reads in the London Times interview of these details, and vastly more, the thought harks back to Charles Lamb's adventurous friend, who was one of but three Europeans to penetrate those Himalayan fastnesses between 1760 and the day of Sir Francis Young-

A Statement of Germany's Case Today

Tibet Grows Hospitable

husband, and so there comes anew a broader realization of the truth of Sir Walter Raleigh's statement: "Even now we are but at the beginning. The bounds of the future are set only by the limits of the globe and man's curiosity."

THERE is nothing like a high-sounding Greek name, difficult of pronunciation and to the multitude more difficult of understanding, with which to dispose of the arguments of an adversary. The Billingsgate fishwife, who was silenced by the philosopher who called her a "rectangular parallelepipedon," has passed into history. Now it appears that the people who object to the process of strapping a dog or a rabbit to a board, and carving it into quivering slices for the gratification of a curiosity which those who possess it call scientific, but which others are likely to call depraved, are to be thrust aside as victims of "zoophile psychosis." Here is indeed a resonant, mouth-filling phrase with which to demolish the opponents of an abominable, heartbreaking practice.

The New York Times contributes this new argument to the vivisection campaign. A bill is pending before the New York Legislature intended to check the operations of those who believe that life and sensation were put into helpless animals and that therefore scientific amateurs of refined torture may experiment upon them. The people who have gone to Albany to advocate the passage of this bill are, in the minds of this New York editor, enjoying a "perverse satisfaction which the psychologists thoroughly understand," and the fact that the bill not only seeks to put proper restrictions upon the dissection of living dogs, but would attempt further to curb certain practitioners of surgery in the growing custom of experimenting upon the children of the poor, in public hospitals, increasingly enrages him. The interest of the humanitarian in helpless animals is dismissed as the result of "zoophile psychosis." As yet no convenient phrase has been found to bring ridicule and contempt upon those who would guard equally helpless children against surgical operations, undertaken less for the benefit of the sufferer than for the maintenance of a doubtful theory, or for the education of a gaping class of medical students.

Translated, of course, into its English equivalent, the phrase hurled with such withering contempt is one rather of compliment. A zoophile psychosis simply means a state of mind in which the love of animals has a prominent place. The Ancient Mariner of Coleridge's poem suffered from this complaint when he set down the rule which must appeal to every individual of humane and God-fearing instincts:

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things, both great and small.

As against the practitioner of vivisection, and the defender of the use of children for experiments, intended to buttress up some surgical theory, we think may be set up, with entire confidence, the saying of the Master: "Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

TWENTY-FOUR hours after the district court had declared the minimum wage law for women to be unconstitutional in the District of Columbia, the women waitresses in a well-known restaurant received notice of a cut in salary from \$16.50, the amount previously stipulated by law, to \$5 a week. Such an actuality shows the absurdity of the theory that the cause of woman's rights will best be served by the enactment of a bill which in one general declaration sets women on an equality with men before the law and sweeps away the protective legislation already enacted for women.

It should not cause any surprise, therefore, that in pushing for a bill of this character the National Woman's Party is encountering the united opposition of a group of other women's organizations with some 12,000,000 members. It is a question of method that has occasioned the sharp division of opinion. All of the women's organizations concerned desire the removal of existing legal discriminations against women. What these other organizations desire is to make sure that in securing more rights, women do not lose some of those already gained.

When the National Woman's Party first brought forward its so-called "blanket bill" to establish the legal equality of women with men, lawyers from all over the country declared that the bill would wipe out the protective legislation already secured for women. They pointed to the fact that men have secured the eight-hour day by trade agreement and urged that women have not had sufficient solidarity of organization throughout the trades to gain such agreements for themselves. Hence, to wipe out the protective legislation for women, they said, would have the effect not of equalizing the status of women with men, but of placing them far lower in the scale than men.

For many months the National Woman's Party combated this argument, declaring that its proposed bill would not in the slightest degree endanger protective legislation for women. It cast aside this subterfuge, however, at its last national convention, when it came out openly against protective legislation for women and as entirely willing to have it wiped off the statute books.

At the present time the National Woman's Party is working to force adoption of its program by state legislatures, regardless of the fact that the great majority of women do not desire legislation secured on this basis. In Massachusetts it has come squarely up against the fact that it is contrary to accepted legislative procedure to consider a blanket bill dealing with laws already passed. It, therefore, has caused to be introduced a bill with some thirty-two specific counts of inequalities to be

eliminated. In Massachusetts, as elsewhere, other large organizations of women are opposing the bill because they disbelieve in the wisdom of the general method offered by the National Woman's Party.

It is unfortunate that a split should exist in women's organizations now that equal suffrage has been gained and the joint activities of all women are needed for the advancement of good citizenship. It is well, however, that women voters are stopping to consider carefully the rights which they desire. There cannot be too many real rights. But it is possible to mistake the nature of those things which are believed to be rights and the method by which equality may best be obtained.

EXPLORERS of the forbidding Arctic and Antarctic regions who fare forth tomorrow, or next year, probably will desert their craft built to resist the encroaching ice floes, abandon their sledges and dog teams, destroy their charts showing the location of food caches, and skim safely above the frozen seas in motor-driven dirigibles. All maps hereafter made, it is promised, will be from photographs of those regions taken as the giant airship wends its way along the shores, up the inlets and over the mountain peaks which have defied, for many years, the ingenuity of intrepid adventurers.

In July next, or possibly shortly thereafter, the great dirigible ZR-1, now approaching completion at Lakehurst, N. J., will be ready to go into commission. It has a total length of 680 feet, and will carry 2,000,000 cubic feet of helium gas. The projected voyage, according to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the veteran explorer, is entirely feasible. He believes that his occupation as a sailor of the ice-bound seas is gone, and that all future quests of the unexplored sections of the world will be by airship or airplane. He presents to the traveler and tourist of the next decade an entertaining prospectus. He outlines, fascinatingly, the forthcoming air tours from England to Japan via the Arctic Ocean, and promises practically an all-daylight journey covering the 6000-mile air-line distance between the two countries.

One cannot fancy that as an all-year route the one outlined would be particularly inviting. But it is easy to imagine that, starting from England in the early morning of a midsummer day and reaching the land of the midnight sun before the hour of darkness in the southern country, one might feel himself well started on a pleasant cruise. Continued daylight would be assured, according to Mr. Stefansson, until the travelers approached Japan, 3000 miles nearer by air than by the shortest trans-Siberian rail-and-water route. One night of darkness might be encountered, but even that could be avoided, it is promised, by careful maneuvering.

The prospect is indeed alluring. Some assurance and not a little courage will be required to make it possible for the trail-blazers on the initial trip to sit tightly and comfortably in their compartments. It is a long way from home and the fireside, and even a midsummer night north of the Arctic Circle is none too warm for comfort. But the pathway will be marked, no doubt, and it will be followed in coming years by uncounted thousands of non-stop express airships. The radio and the wireless telegraph will keep the passengers in touch with the busy world which lies below them far to the south. The aurora and the midnight sun will be their beacons, and the North Star their unvarying guide.

Editorial Notes

THERE is much more than appears on the surface in the statement of fact in a report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, that for the first time in their lives the peasants of Rumania and Bulgaria are freely eating bread from the wheat which they have grown. Hitherto these peasants have raised much wheat on the estates of the wealthy landowners, but it was all shipped away. Now they are claiming their own. Says the report in part:

After centuries of submerged individuality, he (the peasant) is taking his place among his own peoples as a man, despite the obstructions of the great lords and the opposition of the cities.

A great awakening is silently going on throughout the world in many directions, and it must be reckoned with in any just estimate of the future of civilization.

IN CONNECTION with the recent arrival of King George's first grandson, it may interest many to know that under Letters Patent issued in 1917, defining the style and title to be borne in future by members of the Royal Family, it is declared:

The children of any Sovereign of the United Kingdom and the children of the sons of any such Sovereign and the eldest living son of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales shall have and at all times hold and enjoy the style, title, or attribute of Royal Highness, with their titular dignity of Prince or Princess prefixed to their respective Christian names, or with their other titles of honor; that save as aforesaid the titles of Royal Highness, Highness, or Serene Highness and the titular dignity of Prince or Princess shall cease, except those titles already granted and remaining unrevoked.

The new arrival, therefore, is not a Prince.

It is not given to every public man to leave a testament to his greatness in a few words penned with no idea that they would constitute his last public utterance. Such was, however, the case with Dr. Alois Rasin, Czechoslovak Minister of Finance, who in the message he sent to his colleagues in the Cabinet few days before he was assassinated recently included these words:

Politics are terrible, difficult. A heavy responsibility rests on us all for the fate of our country. A politician must speak the truth, the ruthless truth.

When even one politician in a small country dares publicly to express such a sentiment, it shows that the leaven is at work which will finally leaven the whole field of politics.

Speechless Despots

CORK, IRELAND, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—Tonight I am awakened by the barking and yelping—forgive the exaggeration—of a hundred dogs. How it started, where it will end, are questions as complicated as Irish politics themselves. In my most poetical or most curious moments I would not dare to investigate; for Southern Ireland is a despotism, a despotism of animals.

Every morning as I go up the street I step aside to give way to an elegant drove of pigs. I have to maneuver through a score of cows, sidling with lowered heads, round the corner. Ducks follow me through their favorite puddles; chickens watch me from garden walls. My head is so full of drovers' cries—the mechanical "Ho! Ho!" or "Hoy! Hoy!" in tones rich and rural—that, putting it in the form of a "bull," I am almost bewildered into contributing my own share to nature's untrained orchestra by braying!

And when I want to tramp over the hills and breathe swifter air, what is my lot but to trudge two miles in the red mud behind Mr. O'Sullivan's steaming cows; or, if I take a short cut by the bogs, to meet pigs pale as the moon and with that innocence of eye and tail which deceived Charles Lamb into writing his unctuous "Dissertation." Even when my humbled thoughts have sought peace in the ambling ways of the market place, somebody's chickens will have trespassed among some one else's cabbages, or Mrs. Burke's donkey will be causing as much comment, not to say criticism, as a speech at Westminster. Puddles and pigs, cows and—why I could write a nursery rhyme about it all.

Nature may give us strange bedfellows but who would expect or even hope to travel with chickens? But remembering the tale about the cow and the West Clare railway, what will one not believe about traveling in Ireland? There is a light railway struggling through a country of rivers and broken bridges, which gave me the most uproarious journey I have ever had; for at Carrigrohane, if I remember rightly, the train was boarded by several complete orchestras of chickens. I think it would exceed the scope of even futuristic writing to tell how I fared for an hour afterward. There is the nobility of blank verse in the merest gurgle from a cockerel, if one believes Monsieur Rosand; but hens—how can I describe the accents of fifty tethered creatures, fluttering on the floor, sprawling on the seats, and crying in every thinkable tone, plaintive or resigned, in an atmosphere of dust and feathers? With the solemnity of a king's jest, I give you my word that I know what it is to travel with chickens!

Yet I have always loved animals; but now I have learned to respect them. The social life of the peasant is ruled by them. Many a farmer's daughter has married the returned emigrant, by the support of a respectable dowry of pigs. Synge gives it in a sentence, if you seek your instances in literature rather than in life. In "The Shadow of the Glen," Nora says:

What way would I live, and I an old woman, if I didn't marry a man with a bit of a farm, and cows on it, and sheep on the back hills?

And if a handful of cattle can make a man's good name as well. Many a horse has saved an Irishman's reputation. I once overheard a conversation between two farmers. Said one:

"Oh, yes, Tom was a desperate queer character, sir. And they do be saying he was on the run, and his son in the mountains as well. Desperate queer, but a good judge of horse flesh."

"Oh, yes, it's a good judge he was, indeed. Would you be there that time?"

And so Tom was vindicated.

If it is possible to look upon life in terms of cattle the Irish peasant certainly does. However far his fancy, his treasure is where his heart is. There may be shepherds who, at shearing time, shear the Golden Fleece. These are the poets that Shane Leslie suggests in "Muckish Mountain":

Muckish you will not forget the people
Of the laughing speech and eye,
Who gave the name of Pig-back-mountain
And the Heaven for a sty!

There must be poetry even in pigs, in all living creatures. Where is there not poetry to the hearing ear? I do not mean as Adam Lindsay Gordon heard it, by putting narrative to the galloping of steeds, or by making subjects of dumb creatures; but by making of them figures of speech—with ear finely attuned, hearing poetry as cattle walking. Let Yeats explain me:

The years like great black oxen tread the world.
May there not be an undefinable note of home-calling in the lowing of the cattle in the valleys, which will touch the hearts of the "boys" hiding in the mountains, and bring them meditating down to peace?

V. S. P.

The Real America of Today

THE typical America, on the whole the America that rules and has its way, despite very important minorities, writes Dr. C. W. Saleby, in *The Outlook* of London, is of British origin, reads English literature, likes Shakespeare and Tennyson, and of its own, Whittier, most decidedly, rather than Whitman. It is respectable, conventional, goes to church (which is what we should call chapel here, a most important point), and represents what in this country is called the Non-conformist Conscience. We have no idea here of the national and law-making power in the United States of the Methodist, Baptist, and other churches. These people are simple-minded, they love their homes, are sentimental, idealistic, fond of children; their young women vote, and their young men find reasons to vote and to behave as their young women desire. Now the churches and the church-going public in America (apart from the Roman Catholic Church and the Episcopal Church as organizations) are absolutely solid for prohibition; and no politician can long survive their disapproval.

Now these people have a certain view of Europe. From their distance the whole of our Continent looks much smaller than from here: after a few months over there one sees it so oneself. Many see it as an old, decadent, quarreling, seething congeries of small nations, dominated by the "king-business," with much respect for idlers and parasites, and inclined to spend all its spare cash on war and "booze." Two years ago Mr. Harold Spender wrote that every sneer at prohibition that reaches the middle west from Europe strengthens the determination of American mothers never again to let their boys embark for war in Europe. . . . When these Americans, who are still the ruling majority in that country, are asked to remit the debts of Europe to them, they remind themselves of the known armaments and drink bills of Europe, and reckon that the money would be safer on their side of the Atlantic. Any reader of these words who yearly gives as much money for the purposes of civilization in Europe and Asia as most of these people give every day or week is in a position to sneer at this attitude.